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PAPER ON COMMISSION—WALTERS & WEBER Have made an arrangement with Armstrong & Co. of Wheeling, proprietors of an extensive paper establishment, which will enable them to supply the demand for paper in this region of the State, at the very lowest cash price. Printers, merchants, clerks and others, can be furnished, at a short notice, with any description of paper. They have already received and have on hand, in Springfield, a lot of printing and writing paper, which will be sold very low for cash. Orders, for any description of paper, will be filled by Armstrong & Co. through Walters & Weber, at the most reduced rates.

July 23, 1841.

SALE OF CANAL LANDS,
AND
Leasing of water power.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of canal lands will be held at Lockport, Will county, Illinois, on the 16th day of November next, and will be continued, if necessary, from day to day until all the lands put in market at this sale have been offered. These lands will be sot up in small parcels and to suit purchasers as near as may be, if application be made previous to the making out of the lists for sale.

All settlers or others who may desire any particular tract or tracts to be offered at this sale will give such information to the Board of Commissioners at their office in Lockport as soon as possible.

Terms of sale. For timbered lands, one fourth of the purchase money in hand and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent, payable annually in advance. For prairie lands, one tenth in hand and the balance in twenty years bearing six per cent. interest payable at the end of each year.

Also at Ottawa, La Salle county, on the 23d day of the same month, there will be publicly sold or leased for the term of ninety-nine years to the highest bidder, for yearly rent, two lots in the said town of Ottawa, laid off and properly situated for manufacturing purposes and the use of a suitable supply of water to propel machinery upon said lots, under the provisions and restrictions of the law of this State upon the subject.

The privileges here offered are of great value: situated upon the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal, which, when completed, will constitute the connecting link in the great chain of Northern lakes and Western rivers at a flourishing village and in the midst of a richly productive agricultural country, fast filling up with industrious and enterprising citizens, and amply supplied with water cheaply conveyed to machinery and entirely removed from all danger of floods. The full value can be known only by a personal inspection of the premises and the surrounding country.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

J. MANNING, Secretary.

Lockport, Sept 8, 1841.—7. 8w.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN conformity with the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 12, 1835, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the door of the State House, in the City of Springfield, on Monday the first day of November next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the following described real estate belonging to the Bank to wit.

In the County of Sangamon,

W hf sc 7	15 n 5 w	80 acres.
E hf n e 18	" "	80 "
S pt n w 4	16 n 5 w	54 "
E hf s e 8	" "	80 "
W hf s w 9	"	80 "
N w qr n w 9	"	40 "
N e qr n e 8	"	40 "
S w qr n w 9	"	40 "
S e qr ne 8	"	80 "
E hf n e 8	13 n 6w	80 "
E hf s e 8	"	80 "
S w 9	"	160 "
W hf n e qr s e 10	"	20 "
S e 10	16 n 6 w	160 "
E hf n e 10	"	80 "
N e 15	"	160 "
S hf sec 1	13 n 7 w	320 "
Lot 9 sec 14	14 n 7 w	10 "

In the town of Salisbury,

Lots 9 and 10, improved

In the City of Springfield,

The fourth part of the west half of lot 3 in block 13 off the south side of said lot, and joins the new Bank on the north, fronting 19 feet 7½ inches on the square and running back 80 feet.

In Logan County,

E hf n w 24	19 n 4 w	80 acres.
E hf s w 24	do	80 do
N w qr s w 24	do	40 do
S w 23	20 n 4 w	160 do

D. PRICKETT,
Real Estate Agent of
State Bank of Illinois.

September 29, 1841.

The S E 10, the E hf N E 10 and the N E 15, 16 N 6 W are well improved, lie about 6 miles north-west of Springfield, and is known by the name of Garrett Farm. 9-td

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the delivery of a bay mare, six years old, blaze face, and two white hind feet, which ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 15th Sept 1841.

ROBERT ALLEN

Sept. 30, 1841. 9-2w

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor h the public.

ofICE CREAM every evening in the Saloon.

June 4 ly JOHN DELANY.

INSURANCE OFFICE For the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company, on the west side of the square.

9-tf ERASTUS WRIGHT, Agent.

Erastus Wright will attend to paying Pensioners, in the absence of Col D. Hay, the Pension Agent; office at P. C. Canedy's on the west side of the square.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
CHEAP CORNER,

No. 2, HOFFMAN'S ROW, (NEXT DOOR TO LINDSAY & BRO.)

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country that they have just received direct from the eastern cities and are now opening at the above place, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine their goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell *as low as they can be had in St. Louis, or any of the western cities.*

From their long acquaintance with the eastern markets and the facilities they have for replenishing their stock, they feel confident that they can sell at very reduced prices.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, comprising their stock, in this advertisement, hoping that all who want to purchase will call and see for themselves.

☞They have on hand the largest assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Springfield, which they will sell very low by the package or single pair.

Springfield, September 10, 1841.

CONDELL, JONES, & CO.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.

IN ATTACHMENT.

Thomas Lewis against David C. Gooden.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said David C. Gooden that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Sangamon Circuit Court dated the 17th of September, 1841, at the suit of the said Thomas Lewis against the estate of the said David C. Gooden, for the sum of one hundred and eight dollars and forty-seven cents, directed to the sheriff of the said county of Sangamon, which said writ has been returned to the said sheriff as levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:

The west half of lot number six, in block number thirty-one, old plat of the town of Springfield.

Now, unless you, the said Daniel C. Gooden, shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house in the city of Springfield, on the the third Monday in the month of November next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Thomas Lewis, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.

Sept. 28, 1841. 9-4w$5

TEST THE MATTER—LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELVES—Having received and opened a part of his supply of

Fall & Winter Clothing,

The subscriber respectfully invites all those who may be in want of ready made clothing to call and examine his stock, which will be complete in a day or two. Those who give him a call before purchasing elsewhere shall have no occasion to go farther, for he is well satisfied that if a good assortment of ready made clothing and at cheap prices, can be offered as inducements to purchasers, for cash, he will have the pleasure of suiting and selling to all who call. Try him!

9-yl Z. McCOMAS.

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonvile, Ill.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Stettinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blane, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do

9-y*

BREAD OF LIFE—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has carefully prepared during the summer, Dr. Thompson's compound conserve of Hollyhock. This composition prevents colds, by using it freely when exposed to bad weather, and for every form of disease occasioned by cold, and is easily taken and convenient to give to children. He has also collected, prepared and procured from one of the best houses in the Union, a good variety of Thompsonian Medicines, which are carefully put up and for sale with directions how to use them.

They can be had at Wm. Harvey's one door east of the American House; through the winter he expects to be often there himself; or Samuel K. Swingly's, six miles south of Springfield, near Lick Creek, also all the medicine prepared by him.

COMPOSITION,
OR IMPROVED VEGETABLE POWDER.

THIS celebrated and valuable compound may be safely used in any case of sickness, of young or old of either sex. It is good for a sudden cold, foul stomach, head ache, jaundice, ague, pain in the throat, relax, rheumatism, and all female complaints caused by colds. The object of this powder is to produce perspiration, free and equal circulation throughout the system.

Dose.—1 teaspoonful of this powder with one or two teaspoonfuls of sugar in a teacup of boiling water, when sufficiently cool, to be stirred up and taken before or after eating each meal, and before going to bed, or at any other time it is needed, and may be repeated every 15 minutes, until relief is obtained—should the patient require sweating by being in bed with a steaming stone or brick at the feet, and drinking freely of the warm composition, it will cause a free perspiration.—Should the stomach be foul it would be well to add a teaspoonful of lobelia, and half a teaspoonfull of nerve powder, to be repeated every 20 minutes, until three doses are given. Drink freely of any kind of herb tea, which will cause an easy operation, cleanse the stomach and relieve the patient,—the Composition and Spice Bitters should be taken freely every day, and avoid taking cold until perfectly restored. ☞By strictly following these directions, nine-tenths of all diseases that prevail may be checked, or entirely relieved, if taken in time.

Prepared and Sold under the patronage and authority of the "Thomsonian Friendly Botanic Society of Maryland." Can be had at the above places.

11-3t CHARLES RICE.

TO COUNTY CLERKS, RECORDERS, and others. The subscribers are receiving from Philadelphia a large assortment of the best materials expressly for books to suit county purposes. Orders can be filled and books transmitted by stage to any part of the state. County officers will find it to their advantage to favor us with a trial, which will hereafter supersede the the necessity of going beyond the limits of the state for records and other books.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of stationery; all of which will be sold on as good terms as at St Louis, at the Springfield Book Store, west of the state house.

11 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.
(Journal)

Fever in New Orleans.

In regard to the unusual unhealthiness of New Orleans, during the late summer the editor of the Bee holds this language:

It has been our fortune to reside in New Orleans for the last ten years. During this period we have often witnessed the ravages of the fatal epidemic to which our city is unfortunately subject; but we have rarely, if ever beheld such frightful desolation as its visitation has this season occasioned. In mortality and malignity, in the suddenness of its attack, and the indiscriminate ruthlessness with which it prostrates all classes of the non-resident population; in the appalling rapidity with which it has extended from the hospital into private practice, it has rarely ever been exceeded. The heart is absolutely sickened, and humanity shudders, at the scenes of misery and affliction which this awful scourge has this year produced. The brighest, purest, and best, have fallen victims to the pestilence. It has stricken down many of our most estimable and beloved citizens. Its fury hath fallen on hundreds whom protracted residence and long exemption had appeared to guarantee from its attacks. Men who had passed, four or five, or half a dozen consecutive summers in New Orleans, and had escaped unscathed from the visitations of former epidemics have now sunk beneath its resistless power. It seems to spare none save natives of Louisiana, and residents who have already passed through its terrible ordeal.

We have taken the trouble to compare the mortality of the present summer with that of 1839 and '37—both seasons in which the yellow fever raged with uncommon violence. The weekly number of deaths thus far exceeds, by nearly a third, that of 1839, and is greater than that of 1827, if we consider the paucity of the non-resident population. At the worst period of the epidemic of 1739, the bills of mortality did not exhibit more than 189 deaths per week. The last weeks statement for this year shows a mortality of 245, and the list for this week will more than probably demonstrate an increase of forty or fifty more. It is moreover universally admitted by medical men, that the fever is far more intractible than usual. The remedical agents which have formerly proved so successful, are inert and inefficacious. So rapid are the symptoms, so violent the derangement of function, and so prone is the disease to effect immediate organic lesion, that unless medical aid be applied almost at the incipiency of an attack, and the means employed be of the most energetic character, the cases are considered nearly hopeless.

The Duty to Labor.

"The world owes me a living, and I'll have it," says some blackleg as he finishes a luxurious repast; "here, landlord another bottle of your prime Madeira," Half a dozen empty-headed fops, who sit gazing on him by stealth, in silent admiration, hail the sentiment with rapturous shouts. "That's it, the world owes us a good living, and we'll have it! Landlord! more wine here! we wont go home till morning. Let's go it while we're young. Who cares for the expense?"

The consequence of this is the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious loss of employment, genteel loaferism, and so on, until one of these enterprising gentlemen, in eager pursuit of the good living the world owes him, put the wrong man's name to a check, or in some kindred way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing Sing, where the State provides "a living" for those it considers deserving, but not just such an one as consists with their own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case is the original maxim. It is false and detestable. "The world owes me a good living." How owes? have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the anvil or in the pulpit, as a toiler or teacher, you have acquired a just right to a livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned, or still worse, have done little or no good, the world owes you nothing.

Mankind are just waking to a conciousness of the duty resting on every man to be active and useful in his day and in his sphere. All are not called to dig or hew, or plough or plane, but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted to him by Providence, and he is unfaithful to his high trust if he deserts it for idle pomp or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for a sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man was ever born fitted only to be an idler and a drone.

"But has not a rich man a right to enjoy his wealth?" Most certainly: we would be the last to deprive him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others; but he has no moral right to be useless because he has superior means of being useful. Let him possess in abundance the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul than his less fortunate neighbor; but never let him forget, as, if properly trained, he never can, that it is solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering—to labor for their benefit, and suffer, if need be, for their elevation.

The world soon learns to respect its benefactors in whatever sphere, and to realize that he who truly and honestly exerts himself in some department of useful effort, may justly claim a brotherhood with all who toil, and make, and earn. Let the rich cease to look down on the poor—the merchant on the porter; let each respect the dignity of man, whether in his own person or that of his less fortunate brother; let haughtiness and pride cease on one side; and envy, jealousy, and hatred with their train of direful consequences, will vanish from the other, and all, animated by a common kindness, will move forward in concord to the attainment of the highest good.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Freedom of the Press.—The correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that, by the law of France, two copies of every journal must be sent, as soon as printed, to the office of the King's attorney, for inspection.

Damon and Pythias in Savage Life.

[Extract of a letter from an officer in Florida, published in the National Intelligencer.]

In my last hurried note to you I mentioned having witnessed a scene here a few days before, which in my humble judgment, put the famed story of *Damon and Pythias* quite in the shade. I will now give you some of the particulars.

A party of Indians was recently discovered by some of our troops, who succeeded in capturing three of their warriors; the rest of the party, consisting of three men, women and children, numbering in all about twenty, fled The captives were brought to this place, where they were interrogated by the Colonel, (Colonel Worth,) during which it was discovered that two of them had been concerned in killing and burning a mail rider some time in March last. They were told that for this cruel act of theirs, they would be hung in fifteen days, unless within that time the rest of their people should come in. They were then placed in chains, and were permitted to send the third man of their party, with a talk to bring in the rest of their people, while they were committed to the guard. The man thus sent out returned in five days, bringing with him a warrior by the name of *Holate Fixico* and some women and children, among whom were the mother and sister of one of the prisoners, whose name is *Talof Hadjo.* The scene which followed may be dramatized thus:

Scene, an open court in front of the commanding officer's quarters—Indians are discovered seated under the trees, among them *Talof Hadjo,* (Damon,) in chains, on a bench, his head resting on the trunk of a tree, looking on the heavens, with a countenance indicative of resignation—his mother and sister lying on the grass at his feet, the mother weeping at the fate which awaits her son—The Colonel and other officers are discovered at a distance from the group of Indians.

Colonel to Holate Fixico—Where are the rest of the people sent for?

Holate—They have separated and cannot be found. Your troops have scattered them, and they have taken different paths.

Colonel—Know you not that, unless they are brought in, these men, (pointing to the prisoners) will be hung? (A pause. The Indians disconsolate, but apparently resigned.) If I send you out for the people will you bring them in, in time to save their lives?

Holate—They have gone off, and I know not where to look for them Like the frightened deer, they have fled at the presence of your troops.

Colonel—Indian can find Indian. If they are not here in ten days, these men will surely die.

Holate—The track of the Indian is covered; his path is hidden; and cannot be found in ten suns.

Colonel to Talof—Have you a wife?

Talof—My wife and child are with the people. I wish them here, that I may take leave of them before I die.

Colonel—Do you love your wife and child?

Talof—The dog is fond of its kind; and I love my own blood.

Colonel—Could *you* find the people that are out?

Talof—They are scattered and may not be found.

Colonel—Do you desire your freedom?

Talof—I see the people going to and fro, and wish to be with them. I am tired of my chains.

Colonel—If I release you, will you bring in the people within the time fixed?

Talof—You will not trust me. Yet I would try.

Colonel—If Holate Fixico will consent to take your chains and be hung in your place if you should not return, you may go. (A long pause. Talof continues throughout the scene with his eyes fixed on the heavens—his mother and sister now cast imploring looks towards Holate, who, during the last few questions, had struggled to maintain his composure, evincing, by the heaving of his breast and his gaspings, as though the rope were already about his neck, and he is ill at ease—all eyes are turned towards him—he recovers, and, with the utmost composure and firmness, replies—)

Holate—I have no wife, or child, or mother. It is more fit that he should live than I. I consent to take his chains, and abide his fate. Let him go

Colonel—Be it so. But do not deceive yourselves. So sure as Talof Hadjo brings not in the people within ten days, Holate dies the death of a dog.

With the utmost solemnity the two Indians were then marched to the armory, where the chains were transferred, and in less than fifteen minutes after Talof was on his journey. Yesterday a messenger arrived bringing intelligence that Talof Hadjo was on his way in, with his people, and might be expected to-morrow or next day.

There is more truth than poetry in the foregoing. And what makes it more remarkable, when compared with the story of Damon and Pythias, is, that in the one case a strong and devoted friendship existed between the parties, while in the other there appears no such feeling, but the sacrifice offered by Holate arose purely from a disinterested motive; a desire to save the life of one whom he considered of more consequence than himself Pythias placed the utmost confidence in the promise of his friend to return at the appointed time. The noble Holate had no such assurance given him. On the contrary, he well knew it was barely possible that Talof would return with his people in time to save his life.

The Millington Bank.—Ellis, President of the swindling Millington Bank, Md., was tried at Charlestown, in that State, last week, for his connection with the fraudulent concern, in aiding and abetting its swindling practices, and was convicted. He was placed in prison after his conviction, and a motion for a new trial made by his counsel prevailed, and he was bailed in the sum of 4,000 dollars, his trial to take place at the next term.—*United States.*

The Executive of Florida has peremptorily refused to recognize the validity of the Territorial bonds, and to pay the interest upon them, on the same ground as that taken by the Governor of Mississippi—fraud in the negotiation of them. A great deal has been said against Gov. McNutt, on account of his course in this respect. We should like to hear what the same presses—the Gazette, and others of like kidney,—say of Gov. Call of Florida, a rank Whig.—*Penn.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Cause.

A great effort is making, by certain Clay papers, to show that the "untoward results" of the recent elections are attributable to the course of President Tyler, in vetoing the Bank bills. A few facts will throw light on the subject.

It should be borne in mind that the first veto was issued on the 16th of August, and the second on the 9th of September.

In the early part of August, before the first veto was issued, and still longer before a knowledge of its being issued had reached those distant States, elections were held in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. It will not be pretended that these elections were, or could be, influenced by the vetoes, which as yet had no existence. So far as appeared, the Bankites were in the full tide of successful experiment with every prospect of soon realizing the object of their aspirations. Under these circumstances, the above mentioned elections were held.

In Indiana, the election was only for members of the Legislature. The result was, that the whig majority of 17 in the Senate was reduced to 7; while in the House the whig majority of 55 (out of 100 members) was changed to an opposition majority of 11 All that saved the Senate was, that one-half the members held over—being elected for two years. Harrison's majority in the State last November, was 13,698.

Monopolies--Danger.

We extract the following from an article in the Philadelphia Ledger. The antagonist interests of monopolies and liberty, are well developed.

"Without mentioning eight hundred banks, which have deluged the country with extravagance, speculation and crime, and enabled the few to plunder the many extensively, we may refer to the whole system of corporations; a system through which some of the States have almost granted away their liberties. We can refer to one which has already extended its mortgages over half of the landed property of the State which created it, and will finally cover the whole. But how can liberty be in danger from a corporation for lending money on mortgage? Very easily. Let us suppose that such corporation holds mortgages upon nearly all the farms in Pennsylvania, and wishes an enlargement of its privileges through a new legislative act. Has it no power to fill the legislature with the instruments of its will? Can it now operate upon the majority of electors so far as to obtain a subservient legislature? Ask its debtors! Or, without addressing the electors, may it not, through the same machinery, reach those elected? Where is the independence of a farmer in a legislative body, upon whose estate a corporation holds a mortgage already due, when that corporation needs his vote? Such corporations are multiplying, and strange as it may seem, through agricultural votes. A farmer is willing to create a corporation that will lend him money on mortgage, without considering that by such step he signs away the security for his rights.

What are all monopolies but partial legislation for the benefit of aristocracies? What are protecting tariffs but devices to tax the many for the benefit of the few, sure to produce nabobs and beggars, palaces and almshouses, princes and paupers? The advocates of such devices say that the competition produced by protection will reduce prices. Indeed! When was any interest so thoroughly protected as the agricultural interest of Britain? The land owners, few in number, through a system of fraud and misrepresentation, govern the legislation of that country; and to insure enormous revenues to themselves, inflict starvation upon thousands, and inconvenience upon hundreds of thousands. And why? Because the monopoly enables them to combine for the control of supply, and to keep it just equal to demand. Their enormous profits are certainly enough to stimulate competition, and yet no competition exists, and prices are maintained. Why? Because the very competitors are parties in the combination. Able to control, they unite to control, because their common sense tells them that they can derive more from mutual aid than from mutual opposition. Here is the excess of protection, and according to its advocates it ought to produce competition. But none exists.

Like causes produce like effects, for principles are universal and immutable. Then if monopoly destroys competition in one case, why should it not in another? It will, and those who assert the contrary are deceived or try to deceive. If foreign cottons should be excluded from our markets, what should prevent the few corporations who conduct the manufacture of cotton from combining to maintain prices? Competition! Competition among the very parties interested in excluding competition! And if such an interest, through protection, are ever able to control the legislation of Congress, what shall prevent them from being as oppressive as the landlords of England? Republican forms are no security for freedom."

"What are you?" said the Recorder yesterday to a man, who seemed to have been manufactured from the fag end of humanity, who was brought up before him for the high crime and misdemeanor of taking shelter from the sun's rays under one of the trees in the public square.

"I'm a vig," says the prisoner, "that is, I was a vig, but I'm blowed if I knows vot I is now."

"Why not," says the Recorder.

"Cause I hain't done nothing in that line lately—the doctors told me it was *n. t.*"

"Well, when you did act with the party what did you do?" said the Recorder.

"Vy, I drank hard cider and shouted 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too.'"

The Recorder discharged the prisoner in consideration of the services he had rendered his country.—*Picayune.*

Abolition--Startling Statement.

We extract the the following from a synopsis of the speech recently delivered by Mr. Gilmer, (late Governor of Virginia, and elected last spring a *Whig* member of Congress,) on the 6th Sept. to his constituents at Charlottesville. We find it in the Richmond Enquirer. In his speech he declared himself what he was when he was elected, "every inch a Whig, not one atom a federalist."—Hear then, slave holders of Mississippi, the solemn testimony of this distinguished whig—one of the first men in Virginia in point of popularity, talents, influence and character.

"On the subject of *Abolition* he was peculiarly impressive. He confessed his disappointment, and the shock that his confidence in the purity of purpose and patriotic motive of a large portion of the so called Whig party had received, when the startling fact was made apparent, that of all the members of that party representing the non-slave holding interests, but one solitary member, the gallant and independent Proffit, was found bold enough to stand up in defence of the great compromises of the Constitution and the peculiar interests and institutions of the South."

God of Heaven! what are we coming to! Who in the south—the most jealous and distrustful among us—was prepared for such a disclosure? *Only* ONE *single member of the Bank delegation in Congress, from the Free States disposed to regard the rights of the South;* and that one a native of Louisiana, though a representative of a free State, who has repudiated Mr. Clay and his schemes, since he went to Washington. Thanks—a *thousand thanks* to the *democrats* of the north! *They* respect southern rights; *they* reverence the guarantees of the constitution; *they* vote almost unanimously with the South in Congress; and *their* stout arms will assist us to stay the fell spirit of fanaticism.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

From the Flag of the Union.

The following most powerful paragraph is from the speech of Mr. Benton in the Senate of the United States, in reply to Messrs. Rives and Archer, on the Land Revenue Distribution bill—the same which is published in our paper to day. We earnestly commend it to the attention of the people of this State. The picture of fraudulent and corrupt legislation it exhibits, is without a parallel in the history of human government. It exceeds in monstrous iniquity the attempted dictation of the cabinet to the President. Well indeed does Mr. Benton ask, "Can God or man respect such work?"

"Execrable as this bill is in itself, and for its objects, and for the consequences which it draws after it, it is still more abominable for the time and manner in which it is driven through Congress, and the contingences on which its passage is to depend. What is the time?—when the new States are just ready to double their representation, and to present a front which would command respect for their rights, and secure the grant of all their just demands They are pounced upon in the nick of time, before the arrival of their full representation under the new census, to be manacled and fettered by a law, which assumes to be a perpetual settlement of the land question, and to bind their interests forever. This is the time!—what is the matter?—gagged through the House of Representatives by the previous question, and by new rules fabricated from day to day, to stifle discussion, prevent amendments, suppress yeas and nays, and hide the deeds which shunned the light This was the manner! What was the contingency on which its passage was to depend?—the passage of the Bankrupt bill! So that this execrable bill, baited as it was with *douceurs* to old States, and bribes to the new ones, and pressed under the gag, and in the absence of the new representation, was still unable to get through, without a bargain for passing the Bankrupt bill at the same time. Can such legislation stand? Can God, or man respect such work?"

Democracy.—The Sunbeam (now of Boston, formerly of Hartford) says:

"We find democracy, as we have defined it, originating in the eternal purposes of God—revealed in His word, confirmed in His works, and practically applied in His Government. We might fill a volume in illustrating and defending this position; but who will deny that the essential element of Equality, is embodied in all these? He has given to all men equal rights, imposed on all equal duties, enacted for all equal laws, with equal penalties which may be incurred by all in equal extent, and established an equal relation of all, to Himself, and of course to one another. Who will deny that this is *right?* Let him deny God! And if it be right, can it *ever* be wrong? Then truth may be a lie! If it be right in the purposes, the system and the government of the Infinite, is it not right and in the highest degree, in the association, the government, the laws, the relations of individuals? We answer—yes!—and therefore labor for the realization of what is thus immutably right, as far as it can be discovered, and as fast as the want can develop the means."

Support the Democratic Press.—The following is from the Dover (N. H.) Gazette:

"The Democracy have no presses bought up or mortgaged to a United States Bank, controlled and begging even an existence for so many dollars and cents. Bankers, financiers, and speculators have always sought Federal or neutral prints to serve their ends. The aristocracy and opulent have bribed the same kind for their purposes—and measures restricting or destroying the rights of the people, always meet with support from such presses. On the other hand, Democratic papers have always, in a fearless manner, exposed and resented a violation of rights, advocated free suffrage, and cast their lot for better or worse with the people—that is the difference—that is the reason why you should support the Democratic press. We repeat the injunction—support it—scatter its leaves in your families, and now, as the evenings are getting long, and much time may be spent in reading, Democrats! look to it that you are well supplied with Democratic papers—the expense will pay you tenfold hereafter.

Origin of Genius.—Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself.
Rabelais, son of an apothecary.
Claude Lorraine, was bred a pastry-cook.
Moliere, was son of a tapestry-maker.
Cervantes, served as a common soldier.
Homer, was a beggar.
Hesiod, was the son of a small farmer.
Demosthenes, was the son of a cutler.
Terence, was a slave.
Richardson, was a printer.
Oliver Cromwell, was the son of a brewer.
Howard, was an apprentice to a grocer.
Benjamin Franklin, a journeyman printer.
Lucian, of a statuary.
Virgil, of a porter.
Horace, of a shop keeper.
Shakespeare, the son of a wool stapler.
Milton, of a money scrivener.
Cowley, of a hatter.
Pope, the son of a merchant.
Gay, was an apprentice to a silk mercer.
Collins, of a hatter,
Samuel Butler, of a farmer.
Ben. Johnson, worked as a bricklayer.
Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the son of a bookseller at Litchfield.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Whigs done in Wood.—A series of historical designs are in preparation, and will probably be sent to be engraved in a few days, to our ingenious fellow citizen, Mr. Nixon, of which the following is an attempt at description:

No. 1 is Clay turning up Jack and Tyler trumping the Knave. It represents Captain Tyler, of the good ship Constitution, erect at the helm. Behind him Clay's boy Charles, on cucumber shins, and Salvation propped on numerous "circumstances," support a sort of staging labelled "amendment;" man Charles taking a pinch out of Salvation's snuff-box, exclaims, "Massa, good Massa for true, and him always turn up Jack," and Salvation says ditto unto Charles, and adds, "union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." Clay is in the act of stepping from the staging on to Captain Tyler's shoulders, when the latter exclaims, "Salvation be damned!—Veto!" and seizing Clay by his black leg, tips him heels over head over the stern, Charley and Salvation and the circumstances leaning to follow suit. Martin Van Buren, from a cabbage garden on the shore looks through a spyglass, exclaiming, "Vawt ish dat?"

No. 2 is "Heading Captain Tylor." Tyler is seen at a distance ascending to the temple of Fame, under the broad banner of the Constitution. In the middle ground is seen the Shark stranded with the dead Otter in its mouth. In the foreground lies an agonizing pony kicking for relief, with its teeth set, and its corporation much distended, labelled "fiscal corporation," and its legs labelled "crural agencies." Sergeant lies under it with a broken champagne glass in his hand, exclaiming "Prodigious!" Near him is a letter directed to a grog-shop in Richmond, on which is written, "We've laid a trap. He shan't "relieve" the people." Webster bestrides disconsolately the dying steed, an empty bottle in one hand and a corkscrew in the other, exclaiming, "A decided case of the Botts!" And Van Buren is again seen in the distance, asking "Vawt ish dat?"

No. 3 is "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" The Cabinet are seen going out pell mell—Badger, in the shape of his quadruped namesake, scudding under bare (barber's) poles, is ahead by a close "shave"—the whiskers of the Navy reviving and flourishing in his departing tracks. Ewing following next on a lank-sided otter, of which Clay has kicked the guts out, and attended by a troop of lame ducks quacking "Biddle—Biddle—Biddle—come here and be killed." Next comes Granger, half his face black as abolition, the other half whitewashed—he shoulders a reeking executioner's axe—the edge turned to his neck, labelled "i Lictor," (Anglice, "go, executioner," or, "slope, butcher!") The Tennessee man of war, Clay's spy, wears a Bell-crowned hat, and a tin tintinabulum or little bell round his neck, to prate of the whereabouts of the Cabinet, which is now labelled "rung out." Crittenden is going under whip and spur with a Fox in the saddle. To complete the entire swine, the godlike follows, riding on a shoat, (Choate,) and equipped for a 'Hunt.' The whole Cabinet are chorusing "Tippecanoe—Tippecanoe—Tippecanoe"—and Tyler, applying the toe of his boot to their dorsal extremities, adds, 'and TYLER TOO!' while Van Buren again from afar off asks, "Vawt ish dat?"

No. 4 is "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." Tyler is seen dashing to the right with the Constitution clasped to his bosom, exclaiming "Lead me not into temptation—enter not into their congregation, oh, my soul—for they are as a whited sepulchre, they make long prayers at the corners of the streets, and they devour widows' houses.—Wo unto them, generations of vipers—scribes and pharisees, hypocrites." On the left, breathing fire, in propria persona, horns cloven hoofs and all, stands the Father of Lies, the original Old Harry himself, "swinging the scaly horrors of his folded tail," holding on to which with one hand, and to Tyler's skirt with the other, up to the ears in the most distressing "circumstances"—straddling, bewildered, and looking for all the world like Jonah, just puked into daylight, after he had been three days and three nights in the whale's belly—lies Salvation, exclaiming, "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union. Hurra for every body! Hurra for every thing! Don't divide on trifles—a fig for the Constitution!—damn abstractions!—forward, brave army—don't kick up a row—harmony! harmony, gentlemen, harmony—save the country!" "Salvation be damned!" thunders the whole tag-rag-and-bob-tail of the log cabin—and Van Buren, afar off, stops his wheelbarrow of cabbages, and again asks, "Vawt ish dat?"

No. 5, the Beginning of the End. Tyler on the top of a pyramid, with his arms folded, says, "Steady, boys, steady!" Clay is rolling down the left side under a huge cider barrel, crying "we are in the midst of a revolution"—Benton, pointing to him says, "I set this ball in motion;" and Calhoun, laughing on the right, says "this is certainly a crisis." While Old Ritchie shouts "Hurra for abstractions! Eyes right—skies bright—nous verrous!" And Van Buren responds, Ah! now I zees vawt tish!"

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State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, November 5, 1841.

Democratic Association.

The Association will meet to-morrow evening, at the State Register reading room, at half past 6 o'clock.

A communication over the signature of "WING," has been received from Montgomery county, and is laid over for the consideration of the Senior editor, who is now absent.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, late Secretary of State, died at Washington city on the 21st ult. of congestive fever, in the 61st year of his age.

Gen. J. D. WHITESIDE, our Fund Commissioner, arrived in the steamship Columbia, at Boston on the 21st ult. and is expected in Springfield in a few days.

Whig love for the Poor.

Before the late presidential election, as indeed before every election the whigs, or pipe layers as they should be called, were suddenly afflicted with great love for the poor, which they manifested by most awkward and uneasy pretensions, their policy and their feelings being, on such occasions, at variance with each other. They promised most extravagantly to better their condition. Indeed the poor were encased in the heart of hearts of the pipe layers, and when Tip and Ty should be elected, the poor were to be legislated for altogether.

Well how have the pipe layers done this? By going into the porridge dish, and taxing salt, the most unjust and unequal of all taxes. Let the farmer speak who is compelled to use salt to sustain his stock. A farmer worth a thousand dollars only, with a small stock, will consume more salt than a banker or merchant worth a hundred thousand dollars, and of course will pay more out of his little to sustain the government than the rich banker or merchant. How unjust, how oppressive.

For the mechanic and laborer, they show their love, by increasing the duties on blankets which cost under 75 cents, and let those which cost more escape. They can and do buy and use blankets which cost more than 75 cents each—the poor cannot and do not.—A larger quantity of blankets costing less than 75 cents is imported, than there is costing more than that sum, which shows that the poor are made to pay in this respect in undue proportion for the support of the Government.

Again the poor old soldier, for whom the whigs expressed so much sympathy, who is kept poor for the want of those limbs he lost in defence of his country and the rich man's property, is the victim of this unequal taxation. He upon his crutches, shivering in the winter winds, enters the store with a rich tory. The tory buys his fine blanket without additional duty to government, and when he is waited upon, the old soldier, with the glorious scars of his once bleeding body exposed from the raggedness of his apparel, buys a coarse blanket to shelter him from the snows that drift through his log cabin, and he is required to pay an increased tax to government. Here is the love of whiggery for the poor. Men who would levy such an unjust tax, would be base enough to trip the crutches from under the last old soldier who bled at Bunker Hill, if it would gain the support of the rich and powerful. Such sympathy Lucifer professes for the creature he would ensnare and ruin in body and soul.

Were all these things done for the want of a national bank? Is the failure of the whigs, when in full power, after having had granted to them by the people all that they asked, to enable then to establish a mammoth Bank, any excuse for oppressing the poor, by unjust taxation? Answer that ye whigs and pipe layers.

"The Van Buren Measure."

Under the above head, Simple Sim publishes a letter censuring the Fund Commissioner, written by some hanger on of Nevins & Townsend, New York. "The Van Buren measure," groans Simple Sim! Was the Internal Improvement system a Van Buren measure, when A. Lincoln and his colleagues voted for it? Was the system a Van Buren measure when the whigs of Springfield celebrated its passage and the foundation of the State House together in high festival? Was it a Van Buren measure when Gen. Thornton predicted, after its passage, that he would live to see large sea vessels at the wharves of Cairo? Was it a Van Buren measure when John Hogan undertook to ride into Congress upon it in 1838, and to gallop rough shod over the Old Ranger because he wasn't "*a system man?*" In short, was it a Van Buren when Simple Sim himself thus spoke of it in the columns of the Sangamo Journal in 1837:

> "The Internal Improvement bill is now a law. The passage of this bill will mark a new era in the history of Illinois. Carried out in ALL its provision, it will add WEALTH and POPULATION to our State almost beyond the most sanguine expectations. Fifteen years from this time, there will be within the borders of Illinois more than two millions of people! THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN CONSPICUOUS IN BRINGING FORWARD AND SUSTAINING THIS LAW WILL GO DOWN TO THE FUTURE AS GREAT BENEFACTORS."

If it was not "a Van Buren measure" when all these things took place, we are certainly not going to have it shoved on us now!

Does the Journal recommend Mr. Lincoln as a *Whig* candidate for Governor upon the strength of his vote and extraordinary efforts for this "*Van Buren measure?*"

Galena Sentinel.

This is the title of a new Democratic paper recently started at Galena, Illinois, by H. C. MCGREW & BROTHERS. The first number, which is before us, exhibits talents in its editorials—good judgment in its selections, and neatness in its mechanical execution. The Sentinel, we hope, will be liberally patronised by the friends of democratic principles.

More Fiscality and Rascality.

The "*Illinois and Rock River Rail Road Company,*" have lately issued bills to be used as a currency. The bills are signed by the notorious A. H. Bangs, as president. Our attention was called to one of them this week. The mechanical execution is in elegant style, and on its face it bears all the impudence of a United States Bank note—well calculated to insinuate itself into the favor of the unsuspecting. We learn that a banking house is established in Peru, and the swindling operation is carried on openly and fearlessly.—There is no authority in law for the issuing of these bills. Bangs and all others concerned are guilty of an offence against our criminal laws, and no doubt will be speedily arrested in their swindling operations by the strong arm of justice. The poor laborers, employed by this company, are paid off in this fraudulent stuff, and through them its circulation is widening, and like an army of robbers in disguise, plundering the unsuspecting. We have no language strong enough to express our feelings against such a fearless and high-handed attempt to cheat, rob and swindle the community.

The attempt now making to transfer the old Harrison men to Mr. Clay......Travelling emissaries of the Springfield Junto.

We have been astounded at the information we have received from a most authentic source. We learn that efforts are now making throughout the State to transfer the old soldiers, the old Harrison men, to the car of Mr. Clay. Emissaries of the Springfield Junto are now travelling in different parts of the State, making arrangements, holding secret midnight caucuses, at the different county courts, the object of which is to get the whigs pledged to Mr. Clay, to select Clay candidates for the Legislature, and rule off every anti bank whig—every independent Harrison man who dares to think with Mr. Tyler, that a Bank of the United States is a corrupt institution, dangerous to the liberties of the country and disastrous to public prosperity. Will the Harrison men be thus transferred? Will they obey the dictators of the Springfield Junto, and fall at the feet of the man from wom. Gen. Harrison, according to his letter to Mr. Brent, "EXPERIENCED ONLY UNGENEROUS TREATMENT, IN REQUITAL FOR YEARS OF DEVOTED SERVICE."

We trust, indeed we know, that there are many independent whigs who will not thus be transferred to Clay—men whose minds are deeply convinced of the danger and corrupting character of a United States Bank of discount—men who know that Mr. Clay has been for years the mouth piece in Congress of speculators, bank men, stock jobbers, and all that class whose aim is monopoly, and whose ends when gained, make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The Springfield Junto think that such men can be transferred to Mr. Clay? They believe that all those who voted for Gen. Harrison are as selfish, corrupt and unprincipled as themselves. They believe that they have only to dictate, and be obeyed without question. What a terrible overthrow awaits these dictators of the Junto, and their busy emissaries. They are deaf to the voice of the people, which is already sounding in the elections in the different States. That voice rings the fate of Mr. Clay. It is the solemn judgment of the people that Mr. Clay shall not be thrust upon them as their next President."

The Journal says that the style of the Register has "greatly improved," and that "the proprietors may well congratulate themselves on having discharged at least a *Peck* of their rubbish."

We are sorry that we cannot return the compliment. The Whigs say that the Journal not only does not "improve," but it gets worse every week. The fact is, the Journal has been going down ever since the State House got into abler hands. The wit and ability of the Journal have departed for the swamps of Mississippi; and unless his Excellency, the Right Honorable Edward Davenport Frederick Augustus *Baker* can bring them back, the Journal will have to give place to a paper having some talent.

We learn from a highly respectable gentleman, a member of the whig party lately returned from Washington, that Garnsey's new bond had arrived at that place only ten hours previous to the expiration of the time set for removing him from office for a failure to give sufficient security. Col. HENDERSON was to have received the appointment upon his removal, and was waiting at Washington for it, at the time Garnsey's new bond reached there. Col. Henderson was to have received the appointment next day. What a lucky thing it would have been for the Col. if the mail stage had upset, or the mail been robbed, which conveyed the bond, or some casuality happened, by which the morning's sun had risen and found no bond at Washington! We are not so certain but what it would have been equally as lucky for the public.

Look on this picture.

Under the head of BETTER TIMES, in the Sangamon Journal of the 17th September last we find the following:

> "As soon as it is certain that Gen. Harrison is President elect of the people, times will change for the better."

And on this. In the Journal of last week:

> "Pork can be bought for two cents a pound, flour at $1 50 per hundred, beef at two cents per pound."

What a glorious relief, resulting from the election of Gen. Harrison. Was this the feast to which the people were invited, when they gave a "generous confidence" to Tippecanoe and Tyler too? Shame, oh shame upon ye, ye whigs and pipe-layers. How much longer will ye strive to cheat the people by false promises.

The Journal is striving to write up Doct. Barret. Pray, where was the Journal and its associates last winter, when Doct. Barret had need of friends. They were then all very mute. The Doctor was not then thought worth a compliment. So we go, and so the Journal is now striving to palaver the Doctor. Such a course is very simple, even for Sim.

The badges of Whiggery.....Where are they?

Not one year has yet elapsed since the whole land was made to ring with the doggrel songs, and the eye every where met with the thousand different badges of the whig party. *Then* it was impossible for a quiet peaceable citizen to travel through the country without being constantly annoyed by the vulgar songs, which the most distinguished whig orators and the veriest blackguard grocery politicians were alike accustomed to chant. *Then* the pride of whigs was such that almost all, (and even females sometimes followed the silly example,) wore some badge by which to distinguish their politics. *Now* no man hears a Tippecanoe song, and log cabin buttons are quite out of fashion. The proud bankers and ruffled shirt gentry who one year ago were aping the simple dress and economical habits of the poor man, by dressing in skins and building log cabins, have again put on their broadcloth and no longer are found associating with the mechanics and laboring men of the country for whom they so recently expressed such unbounded admiration, but whom their subsequent conduct shows they despise.

Where now are the little nicely dressed counter jumpers—the dandies and silk stocking gentry who one year ago affected such wonderful love for the poor man? They no longer expose their delicate frames or disfigure their nice little bodies by mixing with and adopting the dress and the habits of the hard fisted yeomanry of the land. How happens it that such a change has come over this class of persons within the last year? The answer is at hand. They were then seeking the votes and the support of the honest men with whom they considered it a condescension to mingle; those once obtained and the election carried, they at once throw off the disguise and exhibit towards them the indifference which they have always felt. Does not the history of the last year show these things to be so? How long then will the thousands of honest men and genuine republicans, who helped to elevate the present whig party to power hesitate to come out from among a party, the leaders of which, as experience has shown, courted them (like the seducer) to deceive them? Surely no longer, as the recent elections show, than till an opportunity offers to express their detestation of the men their suffrages have elevated to power.

In our paper on the 22d ult. we transferred to our columns, from the Illinois Free Trader, a publication which first made its appearance in the New York Herald, signed "Ten citizens of Illinois." It had been republished previously in many of the northern papers and highly praised, and being apparently intended to operate beneficially on our State credit abroad we deemed it our duty to lay it before our readers. At the time, we noticed with regret, some severe reflections on the conduct and character of William S. Wait of Bond county—a gentleman whose name we had always before heard mentioned with respect. The publication of "ten citizens of Illinois," explains what it calls "the Bond county farce" by stating that—

> "A certain Wm. S Wait, who was one of the firm of Lilly, Wait & Co., booksellers in Boston, became perfectly notorious for his Fanny Wright doctrines, &c., that he at last found his way to Bond county, Illinois, where he drew up a set of resolutions repudiating the State debt, and introduced them into a Lyceum, and they were hooted down. He then went on a mission through the county, obtained the signatures of five or six individuals and the crosses of as many more, and sent them to the legislature, where they were promptly put down."

Since the insertion of this article in our paper we have taken pains to ascertain the truth in relation to the Bond county memorial and resolutions, and in relation to the charge against Mr. Wait, and we find that the whole is a misrepresentation, and that deep injustice has been gratuitously done to one of the most meritorious citizens of our State. Surely the author or authors of the publication in the New York Herald could have given their views on the subject of our State credit, or the value of our State bonds without assailing the character of a private citizen—one of the most unobtrusive citizens, and a man who has earned for himself since he settled amongst us, the good opinion and good wishes of every man acquainted with him. He is said to have been notorious for his Fanny Wright doctrines. This charge is somewhat puerile and smacks a little of personal malice; for we can see no particular bearing which it is likely to have on State credit, but we learn from those intimately acquainted with him that this is also groundless. One of our most pious ministers was once charged with being a Fanny Wright man merely because he happened to be a Democrat. We suppose Mr. Wait is a Fanny Wright man on the same principle. In vindication of the character of this gentleman, we publish the *truth* in relation to what is called "the Bond county farce" whatever may be its effect. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in that county; it was composed indiscriminately of both parties, and a committee of the most respectable citizens of the county of both parties, were appointed to draft the memorial alluded to of which Mr. Wait was one—and the memorial and resolutions were adopted almost unanimously, seven only dissenting. Of the merits of the resolutions we say nothing at this time. The citizens had a perfect right to give public expression to their opinions on matters of deep concern to their State—and every honest man must regret, that any set of men in their zeal to sustain State credit should have thought it necessary to single out any one individual from a multitude for the purpose of holding him up to public odium.

The Journal talks of our late "blundering Fund Commissioners," and the Delafield debt, in connection, and winds up with the "Quincy House." What is in the wind now? Has Mr John Tillson, lately so great and good and wise, fallen under the displeasure of the State Bank, that the Journal should thus prate about his doings and his solvency. Would the Journal rejoice if the debt were lost? We doubt not it would? If it could thereby find reasons to abuse Mr. Whiteside.

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER.—We publish, in another column, the prospectus of the "Prairie Flower," to be published in Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, by Mr Jos. C. DUNCAN. This will have been the first attempt in Illinois to establish a purely literary periodical; and we confidently believe that the talents of the young gentleman who conducts it are adequate to the task he is about to undertake.—The ladies of Illinois will doubtless encourage this enterprise. If they know how much their smiles cheer the young editor in his opening career, they could not find it in their hearts to withhold them.

We learn that the title of this publication, the "PRAIRIE FLOWER," has been stolen by a literary thief at St. Louis, Foster by name. Mr. DUNCAN had taken the sample of a vignette for his periodical to be engraved at St. Louis, where its beauty and propriety so captivated Foster, who had access to the engraver's office there, that he immediately put out a prospectus for a work with a similar title, to be commenced on the first of November instant, at St. Louis. We hope our citizens will immediately show their disapprobation of such conduct by patronizing the "Flower" on is native soil.

The cheapness of the work recommends it to an extensive patronage, which we hope it will at once receive.

Mr. DUNCAN is quite a youth, but one of much promise, well educated, and possessing a lively imagination. We select the following specimen of his poetry, which we find amongst others from his pen, in the Charleston Courier. It was written at the request of a young lady at that place:

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Let fair Italia boast her clime,
Her bright, and black eyed daughters,
The Carnival, the Gondolier,
The music on her waters.

Let Scotia show her bonny Ines
While tripping o'er the heather,
Chanting a ditty of her Burns,
Despite of northern weather.

Or Erin, trace the rounded form
Of her light hearted Maiden,
Returning from the noisy fair,
With lover's trinkets laden.

Or seek the beauteous land of Spain,
Where Angel forms are peeping,
From every Convent's guarded height,
When all below are sleeping.

Or in the lovely vales of France,
When spring its smile discloses,
And youth and beauty join to hail
The annual "Feast of Roses."

Unveil the beauty of the East!
The Georgian or Circassian,
Where eyes that rival the Gazelle,
Proclaim the child of passion.

But all their lustre fades before
Our pure enlightened women,
The only sovereign of the brave,
The bright reward of freemen!

Whose love unbought by golden store,
No adverse fate can sever,
But like the hope that's born above
Clings to our hearts forever!

GIUSEPPE.

Simple Sim, in his last paper, sends forth more groans because the people voted for Tip and Ty, and therefore they have not a National Bank. Whose fault is it, we ask? The people gave a "generous confidence" to the whigs, and expected better times; the whigs now complain because themselves have deceived the people and ask for more "generous confidence," under the cry of a National Bank. The people have already suffered too much from a National Bank and all other dishonest banks, to be deceived by such foolish pretences. But why ask for more confidence, where are your better times we ask, and how much longer would you have the people wait for them? We hold you to the bond, the better times we ask, give us those better times.

The last Journal comes out for a taxation upon the people heavy enough to pay off our State debt at once, or else it is prepared to raise the flag of repudiation. This is throwing off the mask. The people we think are not prepared to do either. We believe they are too poor to bear, in these "better times" of the whigs, so much increased taxation as the Journal recommends, and too honest even in their poverty to refuse to pay their debts.

The Journal ever and anon, is a furious friend of the canal, and yet would recommend repudiation of our bonds, when it knows that if that step were taken, the canal must of necessity stop. What lip service this is. Such blowing hot and cold will not catch the friends of the canal. They have too much penetration for such practices.

The Journal says that Col. Mather has returned with the Bank bonds, and therefore, says this logician, they have never been out of the hands of Nevins, Townsend & Co. What a most wise conclusion. They may have been sold and bought back or hypothecated scores of times, and still when they were sufficiently cried down to make the speculation a good one, bought back or redeemed.

For the State Register.

GENTLEMEN: I take the liberty of making a few enquiries through your paper, and I make them of the Sangamon Journal, as the principal organ of the whig party in this State, and of such other whig papers as may condescend to notice this article. My object is not a captious one; but to elicit discussion, and call forth the views of the body of the whigs on the subject of amending the Constitution. I observe that the whig papers of this State are all in favor of a Convention for that purpose—so are many of the Democratic papers; but the former have no where that I have seen, informed the public in what particulars the Constitution needs amendment.—As one of the Democratic party I am in favor of a convention and intend voting to have one; and I now call upon the Journal to come out and tell us the grounds upon which he chooses to urge a Convention. This is a matter of deep moment to the people. It is to settle the form of Government perhaps for ages, and there is nothing on earth of higher concern to us as members of society then the organization of our Government. I am heartily willing to join in taking the Government to pieces, but I wish to know first upon what principles, and in what way it is afterwards to be built up. The "generous confidence" principle may have succeeded to make a President, but even then it succeeded badly. However, in the matter of making a Government, there is something too serious to go into it blindfolded. Every journalist who tells the people he is for a Convention to reform the Constitution should be prepared to tell the people what reforms are in his opinion necessary.

If this is responded to I will enter into an amicable discussion of the matter, satisfied that it is equally important to both whigs and democrats to act in this matter with wisdom and foresight.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the State Register.

GENTLEMEN:—It is gratifying to see on the eve of the Convention the good temper and harmony that prevails in the Democratic party. Every little sectional feeling buried, and with a spirit of true patriotism which makes success certain, the whole Democracy will rally as one man around the nominee of the Convention. A few weeks ago some of the Northern papers appeared somewhat restive on the subject of the canal. They partly assumed that a spirit of hostility existed in the South against that magnificent work, and acting to some extent on that assumption, they took occasion to intimate a little distrust of Southern men and Southern candidates.—The whigs were delighted at the prospect of division. They chuckled over every article, that carried any thing in it which promised to embroil the party—and much of their hesitation about a candidate has arose out of the hope that our party would split up on local questions. I must confess I, also, had my fears. Though warmly in favor of the canal, I would never consent to have that work made the test of Democracy. I am too sincere a friend to that work to wish it, and too stubborn a Democrat to consent to it. As a friend to that work I say, from the honest conviction of my heart, that any attempt to make the canal a party question will affect the prospects of its speedy completion. It is a great State, or rather a great National work. Our State is a trustee for its completion, and our State must complete it by hook or by crook, it matters not which party has the ascendent. This it seems to me is the view of nine tenths of the people of the State—if this be so, and I think it is in the section with which I am best acquainted, nothing could be so likely to injure it as to make it a party in an election. If ever the canal becomes a test question in an election throughout the State, I should apprehend that if it did not fall between both parties like the internal improvement system it would be checked for some time. A few Northern men in their zeal for that work are anxious to make the canal a test question—to require of the candidate a written pledge &c. Surely these gentlemen on reflection, will see the folly of such a course. No highminded man would make such a pledge, however favorable to the canal. No true Democrat should ask such a pledge. For one I shall do my utmost to favor the election of a gentleman whom I know to be in favor of the canal. I shall do so principally because he is a democrat, and in the second place because he is a canal man—but if he made that pledge in writing, I should lose a share of the high opinion which I now entertain of him.

There is always a saving principle in the Democratic party. The spirit of truth and patriotism always prevails amongst us in the end—we have our little quarrels and difficulties and we fight them out like men—and the whigs are looking on waiting for us to get to blows; but when the moment of action arrives then we forget every thing but the glorious principles for which we contend, and we rally together terrible as an "army with banners." Such is the case now, and I rejoice to see how the Northern papers are all uniting their force to give a moral strength to the nominee of the Convention.

A SOUTHERN MAN.

For the State Register.

No. 3.

Messrs Walters & Weber:

GENTLEMEN:—I presume it will be a question asked frequently, who is the author of these articles? and why and for what reasons does the writer thereof prefer Gen. Robinson? Sirs, the first question could do no good to the people if answered; but the second is of great consequence to the democracy of Illinois, and to the whole people; and I therefore answer it in candor and in truth with feelings of great pleasure as well as pride. The writer prefers him because of good moral character, his gentlemanly courteous manners, his talents and moral courage. He is sound to the very core in his politics without a blemish—no political spot of treachery about him which that base diabolical finger of Clay-Bank-British-Federalism can point to in the temper of derision, in a spirit of contempt for our profession of democracy. Let the Convention select Gen. Robinson and the Federal British agent party will be completely disarmed. They will have no weapon to fight with except their old and favored one which they have too successfuliy used at times when directed against the republican party. We have nothing now to fear from this weapon—it has become an old acquaintance of the people, it is old and frail, it will be useless hereafter, while in their hands it can do the democrats no further harm.

The writer prefers Gen. Robinson because he has never balked during the time of his leadership, which has been ever since he first mounted the political stage and took rank in the republican party. He has constantly moved onward to the rescue of the Constitution, never looking behind to see whether his load consistsd of defeat or success. He has never at the very hour of danger sneaked from under that proud banner of democracy which had sheltered him in youth and raised him to the pinnicle of fame, and take shelter under that contemptable one of uncertainty, and carelessly look on with folded arms until the battle had been fought between the friends of liberty and justice, and the money agents of Great Britain; and when the struggle was over, victory achieved by the democracy, then sneak back and take shelter under that glorious banner which he had deserted in the hour of peril and uncertainty. Nor has he placed himself at any time where he might snuff the popular breese. No, his face has always been in the same direction as placed by his democratic friends—their will he has obeyed. The preservation of the Constitution, the preservation of his party, has been his aim and glory, believing the honor of the country and liberty of the people depended upon the preservation of the one and the success of the other.

These are some of the writer's reasons for giving support to Gen. Robinson. Could, I wll ask, the democratic party give stronger or better. Well, are they true? I do assert, not fearing contradiction, they are. Then is he not the man we should elevate to the Gubernatorial chair these critical, backsliding times. We as republicans should remember that we have a tremendous array of money and talents to contend with, which we can only conquer standing united, with the weapons of truth and justice by our sides. Our leaders, when they call us to battle, should be able to bear the flag of political consistency, & unwavering devotion to the principles of the much abused republican party; upon their flag should be no stripes of past desertion, lest they should cause us defeat and disgrace.—Should any such make their appearance, let them be placed in the rear of the battle, as unworthy to be trusted as leaders of a republican party. We, as republicans, have now a great weight of responsibility resting upon us. The people every where have shown clearly that they have confidence in us as friends to popular liberty. Let not that confidence be abused by selecting men whose past political history shows they have dodged when the battle was hot.

A SLASHERGAFF.

Does not Mr. BAKER think it a *comfortable* thing, indeed, to have a good fat government money Receiver for a client? It is not every day that such sugar-plums fall into the mouth of a lawyer. Bleed him well, Ned.

Stage fare reduced to suit the times.

We would call the attention of the public to Messrs. Cross & Heslep's advertisement in another column, reducing the stage fare from Springfield to St. Louis.

For the State Register.

Messrs Editors:—Allow me the privilege, through the medium of your paper, of proposing a plan to the merchants and traders of this city, which, if adopted by them, would add greatly to their interest and to the name of the place abroad. Perhaps it would not be interesting to your readers generally, but it may be to those for whom it is intended; and should it meet the views of this class it does seem to me the experiment should be tried.—And if any person engaged in business can urge any serious objection against it, I wish he would make it known. I for one am fully satisfied that those concerned will realize their expectations. Although I am not a merchant, I am somewhat acquainted with what I shall propose, having been engaged in the business on several occasions, and would like very much to engage in it again. I propose forming a company of merchants and business men in this city for the purpose of building a steamboat of one hundred tons burthen, to run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Meredosia, the stock to be taken in shares of $100 or less, as may seem proper. To have an agent in St. Louis and one at Meredosia for the purpose of collecting all bills due the boat, so that the boat will not be detained. A boat of this class can be built for $5000, and run at an expense of $1000 per month, or eight thousand dollars the season, including all repairs. Should a plan like this, or some thing similar succeed, the merchant will be benefitted by it in several ways. For instance, it will ensure a speedy arrival of his goods. It will save to him the amount of money he would have to pay to other boats, and consequently retain in the city of Springfield upwards of $12,000 per annum, which is now paid to steamboat owners at St. Louis. Any merchant in this place knows that the freight alone which is shipped to Springfield would justify the running of a boat of this size to say nothing of the transient custom, which of itself would pay all expenses of running her. Another advantage to be derived would be the certainty of his goods arriving in good order.

The merchants of this place have been paying from 20 to 37 cents per 100 lbs. from St. Louis to Beardstown; besides the charges of the commission merchant there; when, by owning their own boat, it can always be brought to Meredosia at a cost of 12 cts per 100 lbs., and perhaps a great deal less by the plan proposed. Here then is a great saving, besides the difference in the price of freight, he can have four or six months time; and should the boat meet with that success from transient custom which regular boats do meet with, then their own freight would cost very little, if any thing.

For example, let any large mercantile house in this place, subscribe for five shares, or five hundred dollars; the charges on freight for the same establishment will be in the course of the year perhaps $1000. Here then in the first place they paid five hundred dollars, and shipped freight to the amount of one thousand dollars, which is charged on the books of the boat, and a settlement made six months after, which settlement shows the boat has just paid expenses. The merchant in that case just saves what he would have had to pay some other boat. As it is a subject which has not been spoken of I have taken this method of introducing it.

M.

From the Globe.

War spirit at Boston.

The passages which we quote from the North American Review, evince a bold and resolute and warlike spirit, prompt to defend our Northern frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. During the last war with England, there was rejoicing in the Boston Federal circles at the fall of the City of Washington, the seat of our government. Now, the American feeling has taken such strong hold, that those who once *felt* happy to see our ancient enemy in possession of the Capital, and destroying it by fire, are not willing to yield him an inch on our wild Northern frontiers from one ocean to the other to put his foot on. This is a glorious revival of the Revolutionary spirit in Boston, and we hail it with pleasure.

But we must have earnest before we can confidently rely on what they say. These same Federalists once made a clamor about Free Trade and Sailors' Rights—exclaimed against the patience of the successive Democratic Administrations under the insults and outrages of England, as cowardice and submission; and when the war was declared, into which, they said, the nation had been kicked, they turned their backs on their country—welcomed the enemy—declared it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories won by our brave militia, while they gave countenance, aid, and comfort to the invading mercenaries of England. If the living leaders of the Boston Federalists who then plotted with England against their own country, would have faith given to their present professions, they must make earnest in advance to guaranty their sincerity.

Let them exert the influence they command to put the country in a state of defence; let them draw back to the General Government the credit and capital of the public domain, and apply it with the utmost speed to build up the national defences; let them at once proclaim the impolicy and injustice of the measure to which they lent their aid in the last Congress, in giving the means which ought to be applied to sustain us in a struggle with Great Britain, to indebted States, to pay over to the enemy; and then, possibly, they may get credit for their regeneration as patriots.

Extract from the North American Review for Oct.

> "England has more and more boldly assumed ground, which to assume costs all the difficulty, and put on an arrogant bearing, which it may be hard for her now to put off, so as to recede to the ground of reason and fair dealing. Disorders have broken out along the line, which have only been pacified from time to time by great prudence and good fortune. It is as clear as day, that the present state of things is altogether too insecure, and fruitful of mutual provocation, to last long. The borderers of Maine and New Brunswick can scarcely keep their hands off one another, so as even to give the hitherto baffled diplomacy of the two nations any further chance. Nobody can conjecture how the thing is to be settled. Nobody can doubt that some amicable adjustment must be made speedily, or else the hope of it be abandoned."
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> "England, through the operations of her Hudson's Bay Company, is vigorously profiting by the time of delay, to strengthen her position in the country, and give a better ultimate color to her pretension of ownership—She holds, at this moment, a fort of considerable strength, a hundred miles up the Columbia (Fort Vancouver, and another (Fort George, formerly *Astoria*) at its very mouth. When she has already drawn a maritime line around us on two sides, from Yucatan, through the Windward Islands, to Halifax, and a line of posts and Indian allies along a third from Quebec to Nootka Sound, it is uncomfortable to think that she is quietly creeping upon our back along the western ridge of the Rocky Mountains. The coils tighten too fast for easy breathing."
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> "What is to come of it all? Who can tell? But it does seem as if matters could hardly stand as they are, and that something must come soon."
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> "England, on her part, has the wounds of past ages of blood to heal, and their frightful wastes to repair; and she has a large discontented population to care for, which can ill live with heavier taxes to pay; and less employment to earn with. It would be a pity for her to leave off paying her vast debt, and begin again to increase it; and we, above most other nations, are good customers in her markets, and make it worth her while to live with us on good terms.
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> "Still, the feeling of might is very apt to lead to a forgetfulness of right; and the love of fighting and the lust of conquest, have scarcely been manifested by any other nation in all time to the same degree as by England since the accession of the present reigning house. England, without doubt, has a great deal of might to feel. If she means to drive us to a war, it would be folly to take up her challenge under any impressions to the contrary. She has great resources in numbers, valor, conduct, and wealth. If we have to go into this conflict, it will be with a nation which, after coming triumphantly out of a twenty-five years' battle, in part of which she had defied, single handed, the civilized world, has now been refreshed by twenty-five years of peace, interrupted only now and then, sufficiently to keep her military faculties in practice. Undoubtedly she can bear upon us hard enough to call for the exercise of all our virtue.
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> "Still, if she will have it so, that virtue must be summoned. It is not safe, any more than it is right, that we should acquiesce in encroachments and affronts from any quarter, however formidable. It is not safe, because to yield to them is at once to invite their repetition, and to abandon our vantage-ground, by impairing the strength and spirit which will be ultimately needful to repeal them. We must insist, at all hazards, on having our boundaries recognized and respected; and we must refuse to be subject to have our villages entered at night by a party of desperate men, engaged to follow any future Captain Drew "to the devil." Security is only to be found in a cool vigilance and determination; and in them it is to be found; we are not a people needing, or likely to distrust their efficacy in any troublesome posture of affairs.
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> "And, if this contest would be a serious thing for America, it is not to be supposed that it would prove mere play to her antagonist. "England," said her great captain of late, "will not make a little war." It is to be presumed he said it not more with pride, than with a sober and solicitous sense of the responsibleness incident to the possession of such power. "It is glorious to have a giant's strength, but it is pitiful to use it like a giant." At any rate, if England will not make a little war, no more, at this day, will America. As a nation, Heaven knows we have plenty of faults; but in bull-dog virtues of the Anglo-Saxon breed, it is not said that we are anywise deficient. We managed to hold up our heads through the last war, with a population which has doubled, and an amount of wealth which has probably trebled since that time.—On the ocean, we even then knew how to conquer, from the first; and, after two years' hard buffeting, we learned how to do it upon the land; and what has been, may be again, and more. With an ordinary taxation of some twenty-five millions of dollars, we can better bear an increase of burdens upon our smaller means, than England with hers, of eight or ten times that sum. Though, when left to ourselves, we are careful to grow rich, or at least, what we call *well to do*, there is no people on earth who can so well bear to be poor; it must go hard with us, indeed, when, from any unlucky chances of war, we shall not find enough to eat, drink, and wear. Our old Plymouth colony (and the blood is not exhausted) once carried on a war till it sunk every dollar of the personal property of its inhabitants, and then it conquered, and they recovered themselves, and went on presently as if nothing had happened. Our people, if they are forced into this contest, will go into it under an intense and unanimous sense of wrong, which will call forth all their energies and resources for its prosecution. They will undoubtedly go into it with a determination that this disturbing question of boundary, if it cannot be settled in one way, shall be put at rest in another effectually and forever; that the "continuous strain of the martial airs of England, circling the earth," shall be abridged of that great arc that crosses North America, and her "morning drum" cease to beat henceforward within a Northwestern Indian's hearing. We do not say that that purpose will be executed; such issues are in the womb of time; we but say that it will be the purpose, and that it will be one hard to subdue."
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McDonough County.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of McDonough county, held at the court house in Macomb, on Saturday the 23d day of October, 1841, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a State Convention at Springfield, on the second Monday in December next. Maj. Wm. Edmonston called the meeting to order, and on motion of H. L. Bryant, Esq., H. F. Chase, Esq. was appointed chairman, and D. E. Head, Secretary; and on motion of Wm. Edmonston, a committee of 5 were appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

Whereupon, the chairman appointed H. L. Bryant, Wm Edmonston, Isaac Granthan, B. B. Gates, and Reuben Harrington, who retired, and in a few minutes returned again and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the nation affords the only guaranty we possess of the perpetuity of our Government, and the liberties of its citizens.

Resolved, That the conservative principle of Democracy is the virtue and intelligence of the people.

Resolved, That in the inflexible independence, and indomitable courage with which the Democracy of the Nation have withstood the seduction of vice. we recognize an earnest of the brightening hopes and ultimate triumphs of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That in the variant, multiform and antagonist positions and principles of the administration party we foresaw, as we now fully realize the certainty and suddenness of that overthrow, which always await the conspirators against the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That in the primary assemblies of the people alone, we hear that voice which has been so aptly denominated the voice of God.

Resolved, That in giving utterance to the prevailing sentiments of the mass of the people, we most cordially approve the call for a Democratic Convention at Springfield, on the second Monday in December next, to nominate candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, and that while we pledge ourselves to give a united, energetic and manly support to the nominees of said State Convention for the said offices, we most cordially suggest our preference for the Hon. A. W. Snyder, to fill the first, and Col. Wm. A. Richardson, the last of said offices.

On motion, Wm. T. Head, H. F. Chase, & Wm Edmonston. were appointed delegates to attend the said State Convention at Springfield, on the second Monday in December next.

It is further unanimously resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the State Register and Quincy Herald and other Democratic papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. F. CHASE, Chairman.

D. E. HEAD, Sec.

Madison County.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Madison county, convened at the Court House in the town of Edwardsville, on Saturday the 23d day of October, A. D. 1841.

On motion of Col. N. Buckmaster, Maj Erastus Wheeler was called to the chair as President and Maj Solomon Pruitt and David Nix, Vice Presidents.

The meeting was then addressed by S. G. Bailey Esq.

On motion of William E. Starr, Esq. a committee of eleven persons was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, consisting of A. W. Jones, John Looman, C. C. Gillham, Col. N. Buckmaster, Col. Judy, J. G. Cameron, Moses Bradsley, Thomas Wall, J. J. Foster, Andrew Waddle and James Willson; and on motion, William E. Starr and S. G. Bailey, Esqrs. we added to said committee.

The Committee after a short recess, by A. W. Jones, Esq. their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions which were supported by the chairman of the committee in a short but happy address, and were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas, We a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Madison, in primary meeting assembled, entertaining an unshaken and abiding conviction, that the principles of our party are the great and eternal principles of truth and justice, and that with their triumph are inseparably interwoven the security of our rights and liberties, the protection of our best and dearest interests; and the perpetuity of our free institutions: and whereas, at this juncture, it is a solemn duty, by all honorable exertions, to aid in the achievement of that glorious political revolution, which will emancipate our country from the corrupt misrule of a party, accidentally elevated to power—that will sweep away the last vestiges of Federalism, and scatter to the winds, that odious, dangerous and profligate system of national banks, tariffs and lands sought to be imposed at the late Extra Session of Congress, on the freemen of this Land: and whereas, in order to accomplish this grand and important object, it is indispensably necessary, at this time, that there should be concert and unanimity in our ranks, and that our whole strength should be concentrated for the coming conflict; therefore

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposed Democratic Convention, at Springfield, on the second Monday in December next, to nominate to the people of Illinois, fit and suitable persons for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State.

Resolved, That David Roah, John C. Dugger, Gen. S. Whiteside, N. Tyler Brown, Samuel G. Bailey, Robert Smith, G. W. Parkinson, Samuel Sanner, Hiram Arthur, J. K. Gillham and Maj. S. Pruitt, be requested to represent this county in said convention; and that our sentiments and opinions on the great questions of constitutional law, and of national policy which have recently agitated the nation; may not be misconceived by our said Delegates,

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the Constitution of the United States neither confers by express grant, on the Congress the power to charter a national bank, nor is such power by any just and legitimate rule of interpretation fairly to be implied or inferred from any clause of that instrument.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States rightfully impose taxes; levy duties, and raise revenue, solely for the purpose of paying the debts of the nation, and of carrying into execution, the specific powers enumerated in the constitution.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no shadow of right, by any clause in the Constitution known to us, to impose taxes, levy duties, raise revenue, or borrow money, with a view to mingle the public funds, thus accumulated with the funds of private persons, whether associated individually or in a corporate capacity, to be used in the discounting of notes, the purchase of bills of Exchange, foreign or domestic, or otherwise to be lent to private persons, for any object or purpose whatever.

Resolved, That we are unable to perceive any thing, in the peculiar situation or exigencies of our country, which could justify the late dominant party, in borrowing $12,000,000. On the contrary, in our opinion, such exercise of power by the Federal Government is fraught with serious and mischievous consequences, and is of evil, corrupt and alarming tendency.

Resolved, That the Tariff Bill, by which the whig party proposed to raise the sum of nearly $12,000,000, on articles of commerce, heretofore exempt from duty, is a wanton and oppressive increase of the burdens of the consumers and tax-payers of the country, neither demanded, as we think, by the legitimate wants of the Treasury, nor the honor, nor the interests of the nation.

Resolved, That we tender to President Tyler our unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments, for rescuing the people from the dangerous and corrupting union of the monied power of the nation, and the patronage of the Federal Government; a union which we solemnly believe must eventuate in the subversion of the Constitution, and of the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the political course of **Adam W. Snyder** of St. Clair, and entertaining a firm conviction of his eminent qualifications as a statesman and a patriot, and an abiding confidence in his political integrity respectfully beg leave to recommend him to the Convention as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor.

The above preamble and resolutions having been read, on motion of Wm. E. Starr it was

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the chair, to act as a chairman of vigilance for Madison county, and that they have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in the delegation, appointed by the second resolution, to attend the Springfield convention.

Whereupon the chair appointed J. J. Foster, Maj. O. Mecker, Solomon Pruitt, W. E. Starr, J. G. Cameron, Andrew Waddle, Dr. S. Stark, and Capt. Wm. Montgomery such Committee.

On motion of J. G. Cameron, Esq. it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Illinois State Register and Belleville advocate, and such other Democratic papers of the State as may see proper.

The meeting then adjourned.

ERASTUS WHEELER, Pres't.
Sol. Pruitt, } Vice Pres'ts.
David Nix, }
S. G. Bailey, } Secretaries.
W. T. Brown, }

The Quincy Whig says: "the whigs must take off their gloves and be ready to take hold in earnest." Off with your silk gloves, ye ruffled shirt gentry.

Christian county.

At a public meeting, held at the Court house in Taylorville, Christian county, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held in Springfield, on the 2d Monday in December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Martin White, Esq., was called to the chair, and Henry Hardin appointed secretary.

On motion, Jesse Murphey, Wm. C. Brents, and H. N. Vandeveer, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

While the committee were engaged in drawing up the resolutions, Mr. J. Lamborn, responded to the call of the chair, and addressed the meeting at some length.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the modern whig party have forfeited every promise and pledge given to the people before the presidential election; and that the people have been duped, deceived, and betrayed in the basest manner.

Resolved, That we wholly repudiate the leading measures of the extra session of Congress—the loan bill—the land bill—the bankrupt bill—the tax bill—all of the same federal stamp—indicating hatred to the people and friendship to favored classes of monopolists.

Resolved, That the triumphs of Democracy in the late elections afford us the best assurance of the ultimate success of correct principles.

Resolved, That in politics as well as in morals honesty is the best policy, and the Federal party have bitterly learned a lesson upon that subject since their late accession to power.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held at Springfield on the 2d Monday of December next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of said convention.

Resolved, That we will appoint D. C. Goode and H. N. Vandeveer as delegates to said convention

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the State Register at Springfield.

MARTIN WHITE, Ch'm.
Henry Hardin, Sec

From the Journal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Sixteen days later from England.

The Royal Mail steamship Columbia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, having left Liverpool at 2 P. M on the 5th inst. She brought 100 passengers to Halifax, left 7 there, and took on board 16 additional ones. Among her passengers is Lord Morpeth, who intends, during the next four months, to visit the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

By this arrival we have received Liverpool papers to the 5th, and London to the evening of the 4th inst.,

Four persons were killed by a collision of cars on the London and Brighton Railroad, Oct. 2.

Sir Charles Bagot, the new Captain General and Governor in Cheif of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, was to take his departure from London for Canada, on the 10th of October. He was not to be accompained by Lady Bagot, or other members of his family.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, was to leave England on the 23d inst., in the Great Western, for New York.

The first session of the Parliament which made Sir Robert Peel Minister, was to terminate either on Thursday or Friday, the 8th or 9th, by an adjournment to the month of January or Febuary. Its principal exploits have been to defeat the plans of the late government for furnishing the people with a regular and abundant supply of corn—to support Sir Robert Peel in postponing the consideration of the prevailing national distress, until the spring of next year; to authorize Mr. Coulbourn to add some millions to the national debt; and to provide a handsome income for one of the sons of Lord Abinger, in consideration of the loss of a sinecure to which he ought never to have been appointed.

The proceedings in Parliament are of some importance, as showing the measures which the new Cabinet intended to adopt or abandon. The corn law question, which is so important to the great mass in Great Britain, is to be passed over entirely till the next session of Parliament, in Feb., 1842, notwithstanding the numerous petitions which have been got up all over the kingdom. to the effect that Her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament till some step has been taken upon this question. The new Chancellor's financial scheme is given, and a loan of three millions sterling has been advertised.

Trade continues to remain in a very depressed state in England, and the sufferings of the operatives are excessive in consequence.

Unusual activity prevailed in the dock yards of Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth. The line-of-battle ships Formidable, Illustrious, Belvidere, Thalia and Heroine, and the men of war Speedy, Pique, Harlequin, Aigle, Syren, Styx and Malabar, where nearly ready for sea. Some difficulty, however, was found in collecting crews of these vessels. They were supposed to be intended as a reinforcement to the Chinese squadron.

There is no later news from China.

The Toronto (American packet ship) sailed from Portsmouth for New York, on the 15th ult., with 90 steerage passengers, consisting of agricultural laborers and mechanics, and 25 cabin passengers, among whom are several officers of the British army, proceeding to their regiments in Canada.

In consequence of the failure of the Bath Bank, Mr. Hobhouse has resigned his house for Hereford.

Messrs. W. R. & S. Mitchell, old established and highly respectable W. I. merchants, and proprietors of vast estates in Jamaica, &c., had failed, in consequence, it was said, of the shortness of the crops.

A great failure, involving £70,000, had occurred at Huddersfield, and thrown a large number of persons out of employment.

In the anatomy school at Oxford, among other curiosities, they show the skeleton of a woman who had ten husbands, and was hanged at the age of 36, for the murder of four of them.

The carriage of the General Steam coach Company, which made one or two failures at Windsor, is now performing its experiments with perfect success, at the rate of from 18 to 20 miles an hour.

A Lisbon date of Sept. 27, states that a very serious failure, and one by which most of the English cotton firms there will be large sufferers, had been announced. The great Spanish house of Corpas, Garcie, & Co., had stopped payment.

It is rumored that sixteen persons have recently *bored* into the Bank with large augers, and made a large *hole* in the vault.

From the Baltimore Sun.

11 Days Later from Canton.

We received last evening, by Exclusive Express from New York, despatched by our New York correspondent, the following highly important news from China, issued in a second edition of the New York American, on Saturday night, at too late an hour for the Southern mail, the enterprising proprietor of which had despatched the steamboat Wave in search of and to board the ship Naragansett, from Canton; and we have the pleasure of laying before our numerous readers *entirely in advance of all our cotemporaries*, the most important news which has ever yet been received from the Celestial Empire.

Attack on the City of Canton by the combined British Forces.—The steamboat Wave was despatched at an early hour this morning, in search of the Naragansett, and we have the pleasure of laying before our readers, *eleven days later from Canton.*

Passenger in the Narraganestt, Mr. William H. Low.

Macao, May 23, 1841.—*Dear Sir:* You will see by the enclosed that hostilities have again commenced; the trade entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the the English forces.

Several of the factories have been partly demolished, and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th—at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men of war had possession of the river in front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between forty and fifty thousand Tartas and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men of war are pouring increased vollies of shells and rockets, in order to drive them out to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights.

The English have sustained considerable loss. A portion of our establishment is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Delano close to the city, intending to land first opportunity, in order to look after the factory and property left here.

We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place in safety, every book, paper, and account that we possess, though we evacuated the factory in great haste, and cut a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

Macao, May 21, 1841.

We stated last week that every thing at Canton bore so warlike an aspect, that we should probably have to report the commencement of hostilities in this day's issue. We shall relate some of the occurrences at Canton since Friday, the 21st, premising that up to the moment of our writing this, no later accounts than of the 25th have been received from Canton, and of the 26th from Whampoa; but it is probable that we shall have to add later intelligence before our paper goes to press.

On the 21st, Capt. Elliott issued at Canton the following

Circular.

"In the present situation of circumstances, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other foreigners now remaining in the factories should retire from Canton before sunset.

Charles Elliott,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

British Factory, 21st May, 1841."

Even without this notice, the warlike preparations made by the Chinese in every direction, were so apparent that it has become but too palpable that the Chinese contemplated commencing hostilities probably on that very day; in many of the packhouses, and even on their roofs, guns had been planted; every street leading to the river's edge had become a masked batterry, and pennons and flags were flying over every one of them; soldiers were seen every where, and even in the Hong merchants' warehouses, while tens were being weighed; a party returning on Friday from one of these Hongs, saw, whilst passing to the foreign factories in a boat, many of the batterries, the soldiers in which, for amusement's sake, pointed the guns at them, without, however, molesting them.

The whole river from the French folly to the most northern end of Canton presented one continued line of fortification, and a large number of guns were planted on Dutch and French follies. A new fort had been built at Shaming, and it was known that an immense number of fire-rafts had been prepared in many creeks in different parts of the river. In fact the magnitude of the Chinese preparations prove that they were now bent on most determined resistance, and to drive the English out of the river without much greater loss of time, and that to effect this a simultaneous attack on the different positions of the English was intended.

How far the late arrangement, in providing the Chinese Government with large sums of money, may have enabled them to prepare thus formidably, it would be somewhat curious calculation to make. H. M. Plenipotentiary will probably be able to throw some light upon this subject; he has indeed proved himself a most generous enemy, and the Chinese have no reason to complain that fair play has not been given them.

Pursuant to the above notice of Capt. Elliott, all foreign merchants, then at Canton, with the exception of two, left their factories, the last embarking at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and from what occurred after we have little doubt that it was intended to have surprised all the foreign merchants that very night, and to have carried them off prisoners, had they escaped death at the hands of the infuriated mob. They have indeed had a most providential escape.

Owing to its being nearly calm, and to a strong ebb tide, the schooner Aurora, with several British merchants on board, and H. M. cutter Louisa, remained anchored right opposite the Factories, and it was observed that the suburbs of Canton presented an appearance of more than usual credit. All the innumerable boats which are in peaceful times seen on the river, gaily lighted up, were no longer there, and the foreign factories were, with the exception of two, dark and silent. Soon after six, H. M. ship Modeste and Algerine moved from their anchorage, in the Macao passage, and anchored close to the town as the water would permit, nor did this seem for the time to attract much attention.

At a little past ten, however, a blaze of light in the direction of Fateo was observed, and was soon found to proceed from several fire rafts or junks floating down fast with the tide upon the cutter and schooner, which were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have brought them nearer to the range of the guns from the Company's garden, and others which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire, by which the cutter was hit twice and the schooner once.

The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to the fire from the battery at Shaming, the cutter returning the fire gallantly, and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats that bore down on her in the wake of the fire ships, and probably filled with soldiers to board her, to sheer off, when the steamer Nemesis, came down upon the fire ships and towed them out of harm's way, opening at some time a tremendous fire from her two 32 pounders.—H. M. S. Modeste, Algerine and Pilades had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming. The fire was kept up during part of the night, and the cutter and schooner were at last, by the tide turning, enabled to move out of range of the shot, into the Macao passage.

H. M. S. Alligator and Pylades were at one time, we learn, in eminent danger from the fireships, but the opportune arrival of the boats of H. M. S. Herald, which towed them on shore saved them. In the morning early of the 22d, the work of destruction at Shaming was recommenced by H. M. S. Modeste, Pylades, and Algerine, and steamer Nemesis; the fort was, after a heavy cannonade, silenced and destroyed, and eight very fine new brass guns found in it. Meanwhile a number of war junks were seen issuing from a creek opposite Fa-tee, and the steamer Nemesis went to meet them; but they, unwilling to have anything to say to so formidable an antagonist, retreated again to the creek, and the steamer again gave her assistance at Shaming, which no sooner being perceived by the junks than they came out a second time.

This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but followed them into the creek; what passed there was, from the position of our informant, hid from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruction was actively going on there. In less than three hours upwards of forty junks were set fire to and blown up, a sight which can have been any thing but pleasing to Yikshan the rebel quelling general.

The return of the Nemesis from this successful expedition, followed by the Herald's and her own boats, is described as affording a sight in the highest degree cheering, and yet comical at the same time. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and pendants captured from the junks; the boats' crews were all arrayed in handsome mandarin dresses and caps, and the crew of one boat, in order to be perfect in their new costume, had each man of them a tall *more sinico* dangling from under their caps, which we hope, were the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their lives by leaving their tails behind. The loss of life in this exploit it is said not to have been great, the Chinese having had ample time to save themselves by flight before the vessels blew up. We are sorry to have to record one casualty on board the steamer; her gallant commander, Capt. Hall, was severely wounded in the hand by the bursting of a rocket.

During the action at Shaming, the rigging and spars of the Modeste were a good deal cutup, and three men wounded; we have not heard from the other two ships. After the destruction of Shaming fort, the ships of war retired to their anchorage in the Macao passage, waiting for the squadron and forces on their way up the river.

On the 23d the whole forces, naval and military, had, by the Macao passage, arrived to within four or five miles of Canton—and even H. M. ship Blenheim had been able, in spite of her great draught of water to proceed thus far. A great many Chinese Chopboats were seized at Whampoa by the British, and they afforded excellent conveyance for the troops.

On the 24th H. M. 26th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Mountain, took possession again of the foreign factories, and were just in time to save the greater part of them from destruction—driving from thence a mob of soldiers and thieves that had begun carrying away whatever they could.—They were too late, however, to save the Greek, Dutel, and British Hongs—these have been completely sacked, every thing, even to the window frames, has been carried away, and a large quantity of valuable merchandise, chiefly woollens, which were stored in the Company's Godowns, have become a prey to the mob.

On the 25th, the Cameronians were still in possession of the Factories, and the other troops consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, H. M. 49th, the Nadras, 37th N. I., altogether 1700 men and 500 marines, had, after some hard fighting, taken possession of the heights to the north of Canton, and driven all the Tartar troops into the city, which was being bombarded from the ships with round shot, shells and rockets. On the 26th, a general attack, it is said, was contemplated, and parties arrived yesterday from Whampoa, which they left late on that day, report having heard a heavy cannonade during the greatest part of the day. It is, therefore, very probable, that whilst we are writing, Canton is in possession of the English.

We hear that on the 25th, early in the morning, Howoua and the Kwangchwfoo had an interview with one of the naval commanders, offering to *negociate* for the saving of the city; that they offered five millions of dollars to be paid within three months, and all damage done to or suffered by the British during the attack on the city, to be made good; that they further offer to withdraw all troops from Canton, and ask for 40 days to effect it in. These offers, if made, have, it appears, been refused; it would indeed be the height of folly now again to enter into negotiations with the Chinese after the ample experience we have had of their total want of good faith. They probably by these offers wish to gain time, in order at some future moment again treacherously to break their promises whenever they may hope to be able unawares to attack the English with some advantage.

The number of the rafts prepared by the Chinese must have been enormous; they have been seen on all parts of the river between Canton and the Bogue; some were sent down upon the Wellesley (anchored off the Bogue) from Chuenpee; others at Second Bar, upon the Futtay Salam (ashore there,) and the Scaleby Castle. The Naval Senior Commander has, we hear, issued a notice to the Chinese that any village from which a fire-craft shall be seen to come, or the village nearest to the spot whence the fire crafts hall have been sent, is to be destroyed so as not to leave one stone upon another.

In prosecution of this threat the Sulphur and Alligator have completedy destroyed a village near Half Way Payoda, whence fire-rafts had been sent among the British shipping, and it is to be hoped that this severe example will have the desired effect. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has also issued a Proclamation to the people of Canton, saying that having on several occasions been treacherously dealt with by the Emperor's Commissioners, he now intends to drive them and their troops out of Canton, and warns the peaceful inhabitants to leave the town without delay, in order not to be made to suffer for the faults of their mandarims.

The American vice consul went to Canton to demand the release of his countrymen, and we suppose that it was in consequence of his remonstrance that they were set at liberty in front of the factories, exposed insults from the mob, although they had repeatedly but ineffectually demanded to be delivered to their countrymen at Whampoa, or on board an English ship of war. Without the means of getting away from Canton, the poor fellows had no other means of safety but to seek for shelter in the Consoo House, where, having reached, they were shut up and remained several days, without food, apparently forgotten, until on the 24th, Capt. Elliott, who, we suppose, must have been informed of their position, went there with a strong detachment of troops and released them from their impresonment, sending them to Whampoa.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Miller has been so very badly wounded that his life is despaired of; one of the crew is likewise missing, probably killed, and all the others are more or less wounded, and suffering from the privations they have since endured. Mr. Coolidge has been liberated in the same manner as the others.

On Friday, the 21st ult., all foreigners left Canton pursuant to the above notice of Captain Elliott, and went to Whampoa, or retired on board boats in the river, with the exception of Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Morse, two American merchants. Immediately on the Factories being thus abandoned, the mob broke in, and were, with great difficulty, driven back by the soldiery, who wanted no shares in the plunder.

The above named gentlemen were in great danger of violence from the mob and soldiers, but Mr. Morss succeeded, by the assistance of a mandarin, to escape to the river and into a boat in which he reached Whampoa in safety, while Mr. Coodidge was probably with a view to his protection, carried into the city. A boat from the American ship Morrison, which with a crew of four, and three passengers, Messrs. Taylor, Miller and Gutierrez, left Canton for Whampoa on Friday, was near the French folly fired upon by the Chinese, and trying to escape by seeking shelter on board a tea boat on the southern bank of the river; the passengers and crew were followed by the soldiers, who very severely maltreated them, wounded most of them, and then carried them prisoners to the authorities at Canton.

We omitted to state in the foregoing account of the hostilities at Canton, that H. B. M. Algerine, after the forces had arrived at Canton, was placed opposite the Dutch folly, which the Chinese had strongly fortified, and from whence a fire was soon opened upon the vessel, which was returned with interest, the Chinese, however, defended the place with great determination, but it was at last carried. We regret, however, to learn that the loss in killed and wounded of the Algerine has been very severe, particularly among the boat parties that were sent to carry the fort and several other masked batteries; a lieutenant of the ship, whose name we did not learn, had, it is reported, his leg carried off by a cannon shot. The guns found in the fort were very handsome brass pieces, quite new, and of superior workmanship.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

The Ton of Silver.---A Story of Moneyed Villainy.

But a little more than a year ago, a large money institution, in one of the central cities of the United States, impressed with gratitude towards an eminent financier, for the estimable discovery made by him that paper is always better than silver and gold, voted him an amount of silver plate which weighed a ton. It was in fact a ton of wrought silver. It was no difference where the silver came from—whether it was coined from the pittances of widows and orphans, whether it were the rank rewards and spoils of villainy, or the humble gains of honest industry. It was silver—and in place of a ton of silver, abstracted from the vaults of the bank, there left immense piles of printed pictured paper notes, which did not represent its value, but only *debts*. On each pictured emblem of that indebtedness, proudly peered a figured palace, complete in its marble proportions—the home of the immortal credit system, and the throne of the money autocrat forever.

The scene now changes to the private mansion of "the great financier," in one of whose lofty rooms was shown the ton of silver. The financier had a son who had sought and won the affections of one of the most beautiful and accomplished daughters of his native state and city, and she too, was the grand child of one of the generals of the revolution—one of the illustrious veterans who fought side by side with Washington, and who, at his death, had his honest name given to one of the counties of the great state that shall preserve his fame inviolate forever. Not only were her affections gained, but the troth of the financier's son was pledged to her, to make her his own forever!

The shine of the ton of silver was dazzling. She was seduced by the financier's son in the house of his father, and when the damning fact came out, although even then the son was still willing, by marriage, to repair the wrongs he had done her, yet he was forbid by the financier to do this, and was suddenly sent away to Europe where he still remains, and the poor broken-hearted girl, the most beautiful in a city renowned for beauty, rich in family fame, but poor in wealth, and now a beggar in reputation, was turned out of those refined and opulent circles, where she had moved as a star of delight and brilliancy! In the mind of the financier, she was a protested note—a returned and unaccepted bill of exchange, a dishonored draft!

Since that time the pangs of bankruptcy, like an armed man in hot pursuit, have overtaken the dwellers in the marble palace of Mammon, who granted their autocrat the ton of silver; and as sure as God is just, there will yet be tribulation and anguish in the domestic hall of the iron hearted financier.

This is not a fancy sketch!

Cattle Strayed.

FOUR HEAD of yearling steers, two heifers, and a roan mare strayed from the subscriber living near the mouth of Lick creek, Sangamon county. The mark of the cattle is a smooth crop and underbit in the right ear; the mare is 5 years old, and in good order. A liberal reward will be given for such information as will lead to the recovery of the property.

14-2w* WM. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.--A house and lot for sale. For further particulars enquire at this office.

14—1t.

Public Meeting.

James Shields, Esq. will deliver an address before the Mechanics' Union, on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock, at the Methodist Church. Citizens generally are invited to attend. Seats reserved for the ladies.

By order of the Society,
Nov 5. JOEL NEWTON, Sec.

Lyceum Notice.

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet next Monday evening in the Journal Office reading room. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Nov. 5 J. HAY, Sec.

Billy the Barber.

Has removed his shop to a new building opposite the North front of the State House.

THE pressure of the times have so embarrassed the people and effected the minds of many, that the *Razor* is not to be trusted in the hands of any but the skillful barber. The papers tell of men, most every day, who are in the habit of shaving themselves, of committing suicide with this dangerous instrument. To prevent such a fate let every man who is hard run, (and who is not?) call on Billy and he will take off the beard with such ease, and cut the hair with such skill, that his patron will forget that he ever had the *blues*. And then Billy has a large collection of paintings and engravings to amuse and entertain the troubled in mind, which will so enliven their spirits that the gloom of despair will vanish like the dark cloud before the glory of the sun. To the young men, who would like the girls to be pleased with them, Billy would say come and I'll fix you off to take their eye. Old bachelors, under the operation of Billy's skill, can be made to look 10 or 20 years younger than they really are; thus they may at the eleventh hour, secure for themselves a wife and a dozen of little ones

Farmers and strangers are particularly and respectfully solicited to give Billy a call.

House and Lot for Sale.

BILLY wishes to dispose of the house and lot now occupied by Dr. Dunyon, as an office, several doors north of Lindsay's store. For terms apply to Billy at his shop.

LINDSAY'S

AGENTS.

A **LIST** comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L Hoffman, St Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J G Smith, Peru,
F L Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Joliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E M Holman, Jerseyville
James G McCreary, Rushville
B H Adams, Kane
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allnir, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A Toffts, Elgin
O F and G A Miller Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G W Hickman Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tuyman and Kyle, Macomb
Louis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M Mc Cordy, Vandalia
F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Fare Reduced.—The subscribers have adopted for the future the following rates of stage fare upon their lines beween Springfield and St. Louis:

	Direct Route.	
From Springfield	to St. Louis	$5 00
do	Edwardsville	4 00
do	Bunker Hill	3 25
do	Carlinville	2 00
do	Henderson ✕ Roads	1 25
	Route via Jacksonville.	
From Springfield	to Jacksonville	$2 00
do	Berlin	1 00
do	Manchester	3 00
do	Carrollton	4 00
do	White Hall	3 50
do	Jerseyville	5 00
do	Kane	4 50
do	Alton	6 00
do	St. Louis	7 00

14-tf CROSS & HESLEP.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

PRAIRIE FLOWER,

A Western Magazine.

WE present to the public a prospectus for a monthly periodical, to be published in Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, and entitled the "Prairie Flower."

This work will be issued in numbers, commencing on the 10th of November next, printed on fine white paper, neatly done up in a fancy cover, and forwarded to country subscribers in strong wrappers, on the first of every month.

Each number will contain twenty-four pages of closely printed matter; and as often as possible be embellished with handsome Engravings, making at the end of the year a work of two hundred and eighty-eight pages, containing original tales, poetry, sketches of the west, illustrations of history, letters from the east, biographical sketches, anecdotes, and literature in general.

The articles will be, with few exceptions, original, and the contribution of several distinguished writers have already been secured.

In presenting to the public the "Prairie Flower," we solicit their patronage for the humble plant, that rears its head in "the wilds of the West." We pretend not to bring our fragile blossom into competition with roses that bloom with hues of richest dye, in the gardens of Eastern Literature, supported and reared as they are by talent and genius, far superior to that which can be brought to the aid of the offspring of the Prairie by its juvenile guardian; but the "Prairie Flower" asks only a warm and sunny welcome from the lovers of Literature in the West, to enable it to expand and show forth, month after month, richer and more varied tints, which will make it worthy of the encouragement of an American public.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. Postmasters and others acting as agents, will be furnished with the "Prairie Flower," as follows:

6 copies for	$5
12 do	10
25 do	20

By remitting the same free of postage to the Editor, JOS. C. DUNCAN, or Messrs. Workman & Harr, Publishers, Charleston, Coles county, Illinois.

14—4t.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by Clark Howard of nine north, four east, in Knox county, Illinois, one sorrel mare, with a star in her forehead, the right hind foot white half way to the bock joint, the left foot white to the pastern joint, a natural trotter; appraised to $45. Oct. 8, 1841.
14 H. J. RUNKLE, clk.

A BLACK HORSE—Taken up by G Sanburn, living in Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, a black horse, two years old last spring, thirteen hands high, a natural trotter; appraised to $32 50. Oct. 16, 1841. F BOND, clk.
14*

LIGHT IRON-GREY HORSE—Taken up by John Jackson, living in Crawford county, about 9 miles southwest of Hutsonville, a light iron grey horse, 14 hands high, about seven years old, a small brown spot on his left shoulder, some saddle marks on his back; appraised to $25. October 7, 1841.
14* W. B. BAKER, clk.

IRON GREY HORSE—Taken up by John Martin, living 12 miles west of Taylorville, in Christian county, Ills., one iron grey horse, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, some white on the right hind foot, a small white spot on the right side of the neck; appraised to $32 50, on the 18th day of Sept., 1841.
14 JOHN C. GOODE, clk.

A BAY HORSE—Taken up by Isaiah Row eight miles southwest of Hillsboro', Montgomery county, Ills., one bay horse, with a star in his forehead, some collar marks on the top of the neck, some white on the left hind foot, supposed to have the big jaw, 14 hands high, supposed to be between 10 and 14 years old; appraised to $15. Oct. 16, 1841.
14* OLIVER COUDY, clk

FOUR ESTRAYS—Taken up by David Scherer, nine miles northwest of Hillsboro', Montgomery county, Illinois, one sorrel horse, said to have had a bell on when first seen, 2 years old last spring, both hind feet white, a star in his forehead, 13 hands high; appraised to $30. One sorrel filly, 2 years old last spring, star in the forehead, thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to $35. One strawberry filloy, 2 years old last spring 13½ hands high; appraised to $25. Also one grey horse colt, supposed to be one year old past, right hind foot white, a star in the forehead, 13 hands high; appraised to $20. Oct. 19, 1841. OLIVER COUDY, clk.
14*

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES—Taken up by James Vandevere in Long Prairie, Wayne county, four head of horses, to wit: one a dark bay mare, supposed to be 12 or 13 years old, left hind foot white, some saddle marks, some white hairs in her forhead, 14 hands high; appraised at $30. Also, a sorrel filly, 3 years old, white blaze in the forhead; appraised at $30. Also, one sorrel horse colt, two years old, four white feet, and a star in the face; appraised at $25. Also, one sorrel filley, one year old; appraised at $20 on the 15th October, 1841.
14 JOS. G. BARKLEY, clk.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by William Adams, living in Champaign county, Illinois, a sorrel mare, supposed to be seven years old, full fifteen hands high, shod before, marked with the collar, and a number of white spots over her body; appraised at $60, on the 16th day of October, 1841. T. R. WEBBER, clk.
14.

BROWN MARE—Taken up by Jonathan Souder, in Piatt county, a brown mare, fourteen hands three inches high, branded on each fore shoulder and on the left thigh with something like a hook, a small star in the forehead, 8 or 9 years old, a little sway backed; appraised at $60.
14* JOSEPH KING, clk.

BROWN MARE—Taken up by John Piatt, near Monticello, in Piatt county, a brown mare, 12 1-2 hands high, six years old, white spots supposed to be saddle marks on her back, some white on the left hind foot, star in the forehead, long mane and tail; appraised at $45 on the 26th Sept. 1841.
14* JOSEPH KING, clk.

BROWN MULE—Taken up by A. Walker in 2 south, 6 west, Adams county, one brown mule, about 14 hands high, 4 years old; appraised at $25 on the 3d July, 1841.
14 N. WREN, clk.

BROWN HORSE—Taken up by James Murphy, in 1 north, 8 west, in Adams county, a brown horse, six or seven years old, 15 hands high, small star in the forehead; appraised at $40 on the 1st Sept. 1841.
14 N. WREN, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by D. Stoffer, in 3 south, 5 west, in Adams county, a bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, both left feet white, blaze in her face, snip on her nose; appraised at $25 on the 25th Sept. 1841.
14 N. WREN, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by D. W. Ponce in 2 north, 6 west, in Adams county, a bay mare, black legs, mane and tail, large star in her forhead, 14 1-2 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, some white spots on her belly, her mane has been cut off; appraised at $70 on the 30th Sept.
14 N. WREN, clk.

A BAY MARE—Taken up by A. F. Stone in 3 south, 7 west, in Adams county, a bay mare, 21 years old, 14 3-4 hands high, some harness marks, crease fallen; appraised at $25 on the 8th Oct. 1841.
14 N. WREN, clk.

STUD COLT—Taken up by A. Harris, in 3 S, 8 W, 2 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, some white hairs on his pastern joint; appraised at $32 50, on the 3d September, 1841.
14 N. WREN, clk.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by W. Thompson, in 1 south, 7 west, in Adams county, a sorrel roan mare, 14 1-2 hands high, white hind feet and white face, 6 years old. appraised at $35 on the 16th Oct 1841.
14 N. WREN, clk.

SORREL HORSE—Taken up by John L. Smith, living in Nights Prairie, Hamilton county, a sorrel horse, a ridgeling, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded with the figure 8, star in in the forhead, and snip on the nose; appraised at $30 on the 6th Sept 1841.
14 - D. MARSHALL, clk.

TWO LIGHT GRAY HORSES—Taken up by Austin Gaines in 12 north, 3 east, in Knox county, two light gray horses, about 15 1-2 hands high, one supposed to be 9 years old, the other 14; one has the glanders or badly distempered; one rough shod on each fore foot, the other before, both had leather halters on and both natural trotters; one appraised at $5 and the other at $45, on the 25th October, 1841.
14 H. J. RUNKLE, clk,

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Charles S. Park, living 6 miles north of Versailles in Woodford county, a bay horse, with a switch tail, six or seven years old, both hind feet white, the right one above the pastern, the ancle considerably enlarged and limps in travelling, star in the forhead, about 5 feet high, some gear marks, appears to have the poll evil; appraised to $50, on the 16th of October, 1841.
14* JOHN J. PERRY, clk.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that I will attend the court of probate to be holden in Jonesboro, Union County, on the first Monday in the month of February next for the purpose of adjusting the concerns of the estate of Jonas Thompson, deceased, at which time and place, all persons having claims against said estate will please present them for adjustment THOMAS FERRILL, Adm
Jonesboro, Oct. 18, 1841. 14-6w*

Cash for Hides.

JOHN BUSHER will pay the highest price in cash, at his store, a few rods east of the American House, for Dry or Green Hides, Deer skins, Furs, Beeswax &c.

14-4w

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.-On Monday, November 22d, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold seventeen town lots in Mason's addition to Springfield.

Terms: A credit of six months on approved notes and a warrantee deed given—title indisputable. GEO. G. GRUBB,
14 Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, A set of surveying instruments, chains, &c. complete. Also, a brass mounted buggy and harness.
14 GEO. G. GRUBB.

State of Illinois—Warren County.

CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.

BILL FOR DIVORCE.

Harriet Aylesworth, *vs.* Hiram Aylesworth.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the said Hiram Aylesworth, that heretofore a bill in chancery has been filed in the office of the Warren Circuit Court, and summons in chancery issued and returned "not found," and that such proceedings has been had thereon, that an order was made that publication of the pendency of said suit be made in the paper published by the public printer, (the complainant being a poor person;) and unless the said Hiram Aylesworth shall be and appear before the Warren circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be commenced and holden at the court house in Monmouth, on the first Monday in November next, and plead to the complainants bill, filed herein, the same will be taken as confessed and a divorce made according to the prayer thereof.

DANIEL M NEIL, clk.

A C HARDING, solicitor.

7—6w

WANTED—20000 feet of seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet and chair making, in exchange for Venician blinds, Chairs, or Cabinet furniture at the Jamestown furniture establishment 5½ miles east of Springfield, for which the highest prices will given.

JOHN B WEBER,
JAMES F REED.

5

NEW GOODS.

ONLY 30 DAYS FROM NEW YORK.—We are now receiving our Fall stock of goods from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; among which are a great variety of Calicoes, very cheap, cloths, casimeres, cassinets, beaver cloths, tickings, domestics, &c. Also, a great variety of silk goods expected in a few days. Also, the best and largest assortment of

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

ever offered here, cheap. Overcoats, cloaks, &c. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glassware &c.

Comprising an unusual good variety, and altogether the largest stock of Goods in this city; any of which will be sold much lower than formerly, and *as low or lower than any other establishment in the City, for CASH.* The public are invited to call and examine our Goods.

Oct 8. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

STRAYED From Tinsley's mill, on the Sangamon river, about four months since, a dun horse, with black legs, mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, a natural trotter. Any person delivering said horse at my shop, in Springfield, will be reasonably rewarded.

10-5w GEO. GREGORY.

List of Letters remaining in the post office at Petersburg, on the 30th September, 1841.

Anderson Martin
Arhurst N R
Barkley Arthur
Bryus J D
Bigby Robt
Baker E or J
Blakely Jno
Clary Spencer
Cane Chas
Carman Chas
Davis Jno
Falty Joseph
Godby Russel
Garbu Jacob
Holland Stevenson
Harbun A
Logan Jonathan
Lane Richard
Lobb Wm
Miller Geo
McHenry Henry
Madison Peny
Norris John
Rumford J C
Randles James
Renick Arthur
Rutledge Wm
Roan Jack
Spears Wm
2 Short Jno or Eliza
Shadoin David
Smith Daniel
Twombly Jeremiah
Wortman E L
Wit Jesse
Wright Aaron
Witty Jno L
Warfield Thos
Waggoner John
White A B
Wilcox Isaac

10 J. H. LANING, P. M.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, whitewashed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf9

SAVE YOUR RAGS!—Rags will be taken in exchange for any kind of books or stationery at the Springfield Book Store, west of the State House.

8 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON BAR SIX CENTS.—30 tons just received of the celebrated Sligo Iron, which we offer at 6 cents for common sizes.

E. B. PEASE & BRO.

april 2—y1

☞*State of Illinois, Tazewell County—ss.*

Commissioner's Sale.

The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois.

against

John Gridley and Eliza, his wife, the unknown heirs or devisees of William Doherty, deceased, and Benjamin Lawhead.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of said county, rendered at the September term, 1841, in the above entitled cause, the following described real estate will be offered for sale at public auction for cash in hand, to the highest bidder at the court house door in the town of Tremont, on Saturday, the 6th day of November next, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section 29; the east half of the south-east quarter of section 31; the east half of the north-west quarter of section 32; all in township 21 north, range 4 west. Also, the west half of the north-west quarter of section 32; the west half of the south-east quarter of section 31; both in the above written township and range. Also, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 32, township and range aforesaid.

JOHN A. JONES, Com.

Oct. 8, 1841. 11-4t-p f $5

B. R. BIDDLE Tenders his thanks to the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, for the patronage with which they have favored him, and solicits a continuance. He is furnished with additional facilities for doing all kinds of work in the Tailoring line, in a style not to be surpassed in this country.

He has made arrangements to be furnished with every improvement, both in cutting and making, and he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment in this city. He is prepared to make a suit of clothes in 24 hours, that shall be equal in fit or make to any made in the city; warranted to fit or the price of the material refunded. Trimmings of the best quality always on hand, and from his knowledge of the cloths in the city he can furnish information to any person where the best cloths and best bargains can be obtained. Give us a call, if for nothing else, to see the fashions. 11

ESTRAY OXEN—A yoke of oxen strayed from the subscriber, living on Lick Creek, Sangamon County, in July last; one is a large white steer, with a small bell around its neck; the other is a large brindle, white specks in his face right, horn drooped down; no other marks recollected. Any person who will by letter or otherwise, give information respecting the oxen that will lead to their recovery, will be compensated liberally for their trouble. Direct to Springfield post office.

11-4w-* SOLOMON GOODMAN.

State of Illinois, Mason County—ss.

CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.

In Attachment.

Samuel Warren against William Warder Neivil.

NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attachment has been issued out of said court at the suit of the said Samuel Warren, against the goods and chattels of the said Richard Warden Neivil, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents, returnable at the next term of said court, to be holden in Havanna, on the Friday after the second Monday in November next, and the same has been levied upon the following described property, to wit: One bay stud horse, 7 years old and one sorrel horse, with a blaze face, 4 years old, as the property of the said William W. Neivil, and unless the defendant shall give bail and plead on the return day of said writ, judgment will be entered and the property attached will be sold.

J. A. PHELPS, clerk.

George Buchanan, for pl'ff.

Oct. 5, 1841. 11-4t p f $3

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BELL & HURST, have just received their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

2 pieces superfine beaver cloth,
2 pieces pilot cloth, 15 pieces Kentucky janes,
15 pieces Casinetts, assorted,
20 pair blue and green mackinaw blankets,
20 pieces English merinos, assorted,
8 pieces French merinos, assorted,
15 pieces red flannels, 5 pieces white flannels,
3 pieces green flannels, 3 pieces buffalo cloth's,
20 plaid and plain linseys,
150 pieces dark prints, assorted
25 pieces blue merimac cloth,
6 bales 4-4 domestic,
1 bale superfine New Market domestic,
3 dozen blanket shawls, assorted
10 " merino and lambs wool hose, assorted
2 " lambs wool half hose
10 pieces toilenett vestings, assorted,
20 pieces bed tickings, assorted,
2 pieces black silk velvets,
10 pieces colored silk velvits, for ladies bonnets,
20 pieces mousdelaines, black bobinett veils, black fillet veils, fashionable bonnet ribbons, pic nic gloves black and white, ladies beaver gloves, mens superior buck gloves,
500 lbs cotton batting, 25 pieces bleached domestic
10 doz. Prussian hdkfs, assorted, with a variety of other articles, to suit the trade.

HATS AND CAPS.

Also, a good assortment of mens otter caps, worth from $4 to $30. Mens and boys seal and seallet caps. 2 cases fashionable hats, latest style.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A well assorted stock of boots and shoes of all descriptions.

READY MADE COATS.

Pilot cloth and blanket over coats, worth from $10 to $30, silk velvit vests and cloth vests.

Also, a complete assortment of hardware, queensware and groceries.

All of the above articles were purchased at the lowest prices in the eastern markets, and will be sold accordingly to suit the times. We hope all our friends will call and examine our stock before they purchase. B. & H.

13—ly.

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS,

Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which *we will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings, overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.

JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS.—A chair maker who understands making cane seat, flag-bottom and windsor chairs may find constant employment and liberal wages, by applying to the Jamestown Venetian blind, Chair, Turning and Cabinet furniture establishment, 5 1-2 miles east of Springfield; also, a good Cabinet Maker; none but men of good morals need apply. Letters directed to Jamestown, Sangamon county, Illinois, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

july 23 ly JOHN B. WEBER.

Hobbs' Fever & Ague Pills.

One of the best remedies for the Fever and Ague in the world.

THESE pills are superceding almost every other medicine in some parts of the country, in the cure of this distressing disease. Wherever the pills have been tried, their fame has spread, and thousands have risen up from affliction to bless the discoverer of this infallible remedy. The most conclusive certificate is a few doses.

LIST OF AGENTS.

A. Lindsay & Brothers, Springfield, Sangamon co
John Nicholas, Rochester, do.
James Shinkle, Shinkle's Mills, do.
John Cooper, Burkhart Creek, do.
Martin Hinkle, Sangamon River, do.
Constant & Francis, Athens, do.
Constantine Foster, Sangamon, do.
George Eastman, Auburn, do.
Thompson & Farnell, Beardstown, Cass county.
A. S. West, Virginia, do.
William B. Gains, Bluff Place, do.
Elijah Taylor, Petersburgh, Menard county.
Jefferson T. Smith, Irish Grove, do.
Thomas Allen, Allen's Mills, Greene county.
Calvin Hager, White Hall, do.
Richard Robleg, Bluffdale, do.
Booker & Kinkende, Greenfield, do.
Thomas Gaston, Gaston's Prairie, do.
John Sappington, Franklin, Morgan county.
J. C. & S. P. Thompson, Meredosia, do.
Daniel Wagner, Indian Creek, do.
Nathan Scarrett, Scarrett's Prairie, Medison co.
C. A. Moore, Upper Alton, do.
Tobias Reaves, Vingain's Settlement, do.
A. J. Lush & Co., Edwardsville, do.
Jeremiah Fahrenstock, P M., Scott county.
John Morrison, Orville, do.
Collins & Lodrick, Naples, do.
John Kirkpatrick, Winchester, do.
Collins & Adams, Manchester, do.
Nicholas Moore, Salt Creek, Logan county.
Thomas H. Williams, Cold Spring, Shelby co.
Amos Prentice, Shelbyville, do.
N. M. McCurdy, Vandalia.
E. H. Classen, Evan's Settlement,
Hereford & Brimmer, Hillsboro'.
R. Sonnet, Hurricane.
Samuel Kelter, Corbinsville.
J. A. McLanahan, Bowling Green.
Joel H. Moore, Bethel Settlement.
James M. Davis & Co., Greenville.

Springfield, Dec. 25—

SCYTHES—Cradling and grass, with handles, by A. LINDSAY & BRO.

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY.

S. H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.

Springfield, April 10, 1840.—tf

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.

june 26—ly

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.—E. B. PEASE & BROTHER having removed to the new brick building one door east from their old stand, are now receiving from the eastern cities large additions to their stock, which they will sell at prices suited to the times.

Their stock consists in part of—

Iron,
Steel,
Nails,
Castings,
Shovels,
Spades,
Planes,
Files,
Knives,
Spoons,
Razors,
Chisels,

Carpenters' New York and Stanley locks,
Thumb, Norfolk and spring latches,
Broad, patent and common bitts,
Screws, hatchets, hammers, adzes and axes,
Wire fenders, seives and riddles,
Wood, willow and Brittannia ware,
Stoves, grates, andirons and kettles.

The above goods being mostly new, the attention of builders and others is invited to an examination of our stock, which they will find more complete and cheap than can be seen elsewhere in this city. nov 27—yl

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C. W. CHATTERTON, at the old stand of G. W. Cooke, offers for sale a general assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, silver tea, table, desert, and cream spoons, sugar tongs, butter knives, silver cups, and many other articles of silver ware, all of his own manufacture, and warranted as good in every respect, if not better, than can be purchased elsewhere in the State. Also, a good assortment of Spectacles of gold, silver, and steel, to suit all and ages eyes.

Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted for one year.

The highest prices paid for old gold and silver.

WANTED—At the Silversmithing business, a smart, active boy, as an apprentice. One from the country would be preferred.

August 7—ly C. W. CHATTERTON.

SIAS' IMPROVED VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDICINE—A sovereign remedy for Ague, Dumb chills, Bilious fevers, Colds, Cholic, Rheumatism, dysentery, Worms, coughs, Swelling in the bowels, pain in the head, side and stomach, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Costiveness, loss of appetite, Dropsy, Gravel, Dispepsia, Sick Head Ache, and Indigestion.

The inhabitants of the west can now be furnished with the justly celebrated Sias' Improved Vegetable Family Medicine. The ready sale and unparalleled success which has attended the introduction of this medicine in various parts of the western country, has induced the proprietor to establish an agency for its sale in the State of Illinois, to meet the wants of community. The high reputation it has acquired at the east, has given it additional lustre as an antidote for diseases in the west, being universally esteemed where it is known and administered.

To prepare a remedy which should be safe in its administration, and never injurious to the constitution, and yet wonderfully efficient in its operation, has long been a laudable and much desired object. This the author confidently believes he has accomplished, and this belief is founded on the freely accorded and grateful testimony of those who have proved its intrinsic worth.

As a specific for Bilious diseases, it is unrivalled. It is just such a medicine as every family requires, and none should be without it; it has taken the place of a family physician, in the most alarming cases of fevers, with the happiest results. In using it, it should be taken in sufficient quantities to produce a thorough evacuation.—Persons who are hard to operate upon, need not fear any ill result from taking large portions. If the constitution is such as to require it, twenty-five, or even more, may be taken with safety, although, in general, one fourth of this number is sufficient. If this medicine is administered in season, and in sufficient quantities, where persons are threatened with Ague and Bilious Fevers, it will almost invariably prevent the disease.—Where the disease has become seated, perseverance will soon effect a cure. The fame of this medicine may well be envied, commended as it has been by those who have tested its merits, as superior to Sappington's, Moffat's, Brandreth's or any other medicine offered to the public. In short, it needs only to be extensively used to be universally esteemed.

Price. 50 cents per box, containing 100 pills. For sale by

Opdycke, Tinsley & Co., Springfield,
Eli Wolcott, Jacksonville,
J. G. Morrison, Tremont,
Bassett & Taylor, Beardstown,
Walden Porter, Mackinaw,
E. Lusk, Havanna,
James Jackson, Virginia,

And in most of the other towns in this part of the State.

july 9 ly

JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Flat Irons of various sizes, with every description of castings, embracing tea kettles, wash kettles, odd lids of every kind and size, and pots of all sizes—for sale at the new store of

2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration, therefore, all persons having claims against the estate of John Waller, deceased, late of Franklin county, Illinois, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same before the Judge of Probate for said county within nine months from the date of this advertisement, in order that such administrators may certainly know the number and amount of claims against the said estate, preparatory to the liquidation and payment of the same, and also, to enable him to ascertain whether the estate be solvent or not.

JAMES H. O. WALLER,
BRAXTON PARRISH, } Adm's.

Oct. 8, 1841. 12-4w-$2

IRON & NAILS FROM PITTSBURG.—12 tons assorted iron, common bar 6 cents.

100 kegs assorted nails, just received in addition to our former stock, for sale at the lowest cash prices.

july 16 OPDYCKE, TINSLEY, & Co.

FISH—Shad, Herring, Salmon, and Mackerel by A. LINDSAY & BRO.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This is to inform all whom it may concern that my wife Morandy Elliott has departed from my house without my consent and refuses to return and perform her duties as a wife, although often requested by me so to do. I therefore notify all persons that I shall not hold myself responsible for any matter or thing of her contracting. DAVID ELLIOTT.

Oct. 28, 1841.—3t.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

A. & M. LINDSAY'S
LINIMENT,
SPRINGFIELD,
ILLINOIS.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Linimen twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I saught for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of choice Liquors, viz: Irish and Scotch Whiskey, by the bottle, a first rate article; 81 bbl's first quality Cincinnati rectified Whiskey, a few bbls Monongahela whiskey; a good supply of Holland and American Gin, Wines and Brandies; cordials, London Porter and Blackberry Bounce by the bottle, Rum and Jamaica spirits—for sale by

2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST RECEIVED a choice lot of Fish, consisting of Mackerel, Susquehannah Shad, Salmon, Herrings, pickled and smoked, &c.—For sale by

2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

COOPERING—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Springfield and the public in general, that he has bought out the Cooper Shop, formerly owned by S. M. Tinsley & Co. and wishes to furnish cooper work for all that might favor him with a call. The subscriber will likewise contract for a large amount of cooper stuff. JACOB DOWNING.

april 9—6m

Lamborn & Wilmot.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

Have formed a co-partnership for the practice of law in the county of Tazwell.

JOSIAH LAMBORN, | WM. H. WILMOT,
Springfield. | Tremont.

Oct. 14, 1841. 12-6m*

NEW GOODS FOR CASH.—JOSEPH THAYER & CO. having received a large and well assorted stock of fall and winter goods, selected personally from the importers and manufacturers in the east, are determined to sell *cheaper than ever*, as their stock was purchased extremely low, and owing to the pressure of the times, they will sell for as small an advance as can possibly be afforded. Among the assortment may be found

50 pieces new style mous de laines and challys, 25 merinos, some extremely cheap, 3 Caroline plaids, a very fashionable article for children, Bonnet silks and ribbons, artificial flowers, fillet veils and gloves, an extensive assortment of shawls, comprising Plaid, Brochie, Merino, Thibet, Mohair, Damask and Kabyle; 300 pieces new prints, some as low as 6¼ cents, ladies' black fur muffs. Also, will be received in a few days, 2000 pair ladies' shoes, slippers, walking shoes and gaiter boots of every style and price, lower than ever before in this city.

13-3w

TO LET, and possession given on the 20th of November next, the tavern stand, situated in Chatham, ten miles south of Springfield, on the stage road to St Louis and Alton. The stage horses are kept at this stand, and the passengers take their meals here. The house is commodious and new; a good frame barn on the premises.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, a few rods west of the premises. Also, to rent, a small dwelling house, with a stable and garden.

13-3w A. THAYER.

Dry Hides wanted.—OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO. will pay the highest price in Groceries for good dry slaughtered hides.

Oct 29

GROCERIES—Just received and for sale by J. M. BURKHARDT,

120 bbls salt, 20 sacks G. A. salt
6 do Liverpool Blown do,
80 bushels dry'd apples—80 do green do.
30 bags assorted coffee,
3 barrels loaf sugar—12 do N. O. do,
2 barrels rice—2 do pepper—2 do allspice,
40 barrels flour,
3 barrels soft shell almonds,
6 barrels butter and water crackers,
1 barrel rosin—5 do tar—1 do sal æratus,
½ barrel indigo—1½ do madder,
18 boxes assorted tea,
10 boxes tallow candles,
8 boxes No. 1 rosin soap—12 do palm do,
2 boxes O. Rose soap,
7 boxes assorted chewing tobacco,
2 boxes smoking tobacco,
1 box Mrs. Miller's chewing tobacco,
1 box cotton yarn,
8 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
2 boxes starch,
2 boxes oysters,
28,000 Spanish and Melee segars,
40 reams wrapping paper—1 do writing do,
3 doz. boxes sardines,
4 dozen assorted catch-up & pepper sauce
10 dozen bed cords and plough lines,
12 dozen blacking,
2 kegs ground ginger—1 do mace,
1 keg cloves—1 do nutmegs—2 do alum,
2 kegs saltpetre—1 do copperas,
5 kegs rifle powder,
1 dozen sulphur—1 do brimstone,
1 dozen cayenne pepper,
20 bags assorted shot—2 dozen German hoes,
14 dozen best London mustard,
4 dozen castor oil,
4 dozen spirits turpentine—6 do ink,
50 pounds coriander,
8 mats cassia, &c. &c. &c.
3 half pipes cognac brandy,
15 barrels Boston and New York brandy,
4 barrels Port wine—4 do Holland gin,
4 barrels American,
1 barrel Jamaica rum,
2 barrels New England rum,
4 barrels sweet Malaga wine,
4 barrels assorted Madeira,
18 barrels old Ohio whiskey,
1 barrel Irish whiskey,
10 barrels cider vinegar—15 do cider.

The above articles I will sell either for cash or produce.

FRESH GROCERIES at wholesale and retail—OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO. (in the West store, of the four story building, lately erected by them, west of the American House.) Are now receiving from the Eastern Cities and New Orleans, *direct*, a good assortment, of Groceries, among which are the following articles, viz:

22 Hhds new crop N. Orleans Sugar, from 10 to 12½ cts. per pound.
50 Sacks green Coffee, good quality 16⅔ per pound.
10 Sacks white Coffee
75 Boxes (in qrs. halves and whole) fresh fall crop Raisins,
75 Boxes good Spring importation of Raisins;
50 do Sperm Candles, 10 Boxes Bar Soap,
10 do Polland Starch, 500 lb first rate Cheese
150 Sacks Liverpool & Ground Allum Salt,
50 Barrels Molasses, 20 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
25000 Spanish Cigars, Regolia, Laudnies & other first rate brands,
600 lbs Saleratus, 1500 lbs best Dutch Madder,
150 lbs Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs Alum,
4 bags Pepper, 40 chests assorted Teas,
2 barrels of Ginger,
200 lbs fresh soft shell Almonds, 10 lbs Nutmegs,
10 lbs Clove, 20 Mats Cinnamon,
400 lbs fresh Rice, 8 boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
10 boxes Common Ky. Tobacco,—ALSO

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A good supply, French and American Brandy; Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily and Sherry Wines; American and Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits; 30 baskets superior Champaign, Irish and American Whiskey, Stone-Ware,—15 boxes Cotton Yarn.

A large assortment *Wooden-Ware*, such as Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Keelers, Cans, &c.—ALSO Iron Castings, will be constantly kept on hand, all of which will be sold low for Cash at wholesale and retail.

N. B. 150 new cured Bacon Hams, on hand and for sale,—also, Pickled Pork and Beef at retail or otherwise. O. T. & Co.

Springfield, Dec. 25, 1840.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine
50 oz extract bark
40 oz piperine
12 lbs Turkey opium
50 lbs English calomel
160 gals spts turpetine
259 gals linseed oil
300 gals train or fish oil
200 gals lamp oil
200 lbs castile soap
50 lbs chrome yellow
25 lbs chrome green
560 lbs oil vitriol
100 lbs chipped logwood
200 lbs alum
240 lbs white lead dry
50 kegs white lead
100 lbs venetian red
50 lbs blue vitrol
60 lbs macouba snuff
150 lbs coperas
188 lbs gum aloes
50 lbs cloves
100 lbs tartaric acid
6 baskets salad oil fresh
85 lbs cream tartar
1000 lbs saleratus
200 lbs rosin
120 lbs flor sulphur
50 lbs sarsaparilla root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds
50 lbs seidlitz mixture
150 lbs cinnamon bark
25 lbs English mustard
50 lbs refined borax
39 lbs aqua fortis
100 lbs sup carb soda
25 lbs red sanders
18 lbs carb Magnesia
25 lbs calcined magnesia
109 lbs African cayenne
20 lbs red precipitate
50 lbs pearl barley
50 lbs gum assafœtida
10 lbs white wax
150 gum camphor
35 lbs red bark
15 lbs calisaya bark
12 lbs yellow bark
20 lbs arrow root
50 lbs rhubarb root
20 lbs red chalk
100 lbs white chalk
350 lbs glue
12 lbs balsam copavia
25 lbs nutmegs
50 lbs rapee snuff
200 lbs gum shelac
250 lbs cam wood
50 lbs liquorice ball
50 lbs powdered rhubarb
25 lbs columbo root
50 lbs Alexandria senna
100 lbs India senna
1500 lbs spanish whiting
24 lbs pink root
40 lbs chamomile flowers
5 lbs French chalk
5 oz pure kreosote
6 oz sulphate morphia
3 oz acetate morphia
1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1840.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS—a large assortment by A. LINDSAY & BRO.

june 25

HAY FORKS, Rakes, Shovels, Dough trays, and White wash brushes by

june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield, and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand to the south side of the public square, one door west of the Museum, in the house formerly occupied by E. B. Pease & Brother, where he has a large and general assortment of every thing in his line.

25 men's best plain saddles,
15 second rate do do,
12 third rate do do,
12 ladies' plush do,
8 ladies' quilted seat do,
10 patent spring do,
10 half Spanish (made new style) do,
12 plain do do,
6 full Spanish quilted do,
2 dozen saddle bags,
18 carpet bags,
15 portmanteaus,
8 setts of plated harness,
8 setts of jappanned do,
10 setts of common (2 horse) wagon harness
3 dozen trunks,
25 buffalo robes,
3 dozen crop whips,
3 dozen carriage do,
3 dozen switch do,
2 dozen four feet wagon do,

R. F. RUTH.

N. B.—All work made to order by Eastern workmen of eastern materials; all job work promptly attended to; and all kinds of Hides and Furs will be taken in exchange for work and for cash. nov 2 7—yl

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WALLACE SIGERSON,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

18, Poydras street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES.

S. M. Tinsley & Co., Springfield.
Opdycke, Tinsley, & Co., Springfield.
S. Griggs, Alton.
Simonds & Morrison, St. Louis, Mo.

JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.

march 19—yl

KIRBY BENEDICT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,

Office in the Court House.

Sept 11—yl

ILLINOIS CLOTHING STORE.

South side of the Public Square, one door east of E. B. Pease & Brother.

THE citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country are respectfully informed that the subscriber has received and is now opening a *new supply of*

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which with the addition of that previously on hand, afford the best assortment of ready made clothing ever offered in this market.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Clothing made in a workman-like manner, of good materials, and at low prices, are invited to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

may 7—ly Z. McCOMAS.

JUST RECEIVED from New Orleans

20 hhds New Orleans sugar
100 bags Laguira coffee
5 bags Java do 25 do St Domingo do
25 bbls molasses
5 bbls Sugar house molasses
1 tierce rice
25 boxes soap
600 lbs cod fish, a superior article
10 bbls No 1 and 2 mackerel
5 bags pepper 2 bags allspice
35 kegs salmon 10 boxes starch
6 boxes assorted candies
75 boxes fresh raisins
10 bbls tar 2 casks saleratus

Prunes, Almonds filberts, sardines &c., for sale at the lowest cash prices.

june 11 ly OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO.

SPRINGFIELD BOOK STORE—J. H. Johnson and J. S. Bradford having established themselves at the old stand of Birchall & Johnson where, as formerly, will be kept on hand all kinds of School books, blank books, miscellaneous books and stationery of all descriptions, and all things pertaining to their business, and hope by a strict regard to the wants of community, to deserve and receive its patronage.

Orders from distant counties for records and other blank books will be punctually attended to.

J. S. Bradford has taken the Bindery connected with the Book store, and having a large supply of the best materials from the eastern cities, is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of blank books, ruled to any pattern. Pamphlets of all kinds bound and old books re-bound; all of which will be done in the neatest manner, and at prices to suit the times.

june 25

LATEST STYLE.—The subscribers have received their blocks of the latest eastern style for hats, and have on hand and are daily manufacturing, which enables them to keep constantly a general assortment of hats, which they would respectfully invite their customers and the public in general to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to make it their interest to patronise their own manufacturers.

COOK & MUNGER.

M'CONNELL, BUNN, & CO. have and are daily receiving at their Store on the south-west corner of the public square, a large supply of Groceries, which they will sell at a small advance on St. Louis cost and carriage.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Imperial, gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas.
New Orleans Sugar, Lump and Loaf sugar, Molasses.
G. A. and L. P. and Kenawha Salt.
Coffee, Rice, Pepper and Spice, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Race and Ground Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Dried Apples and Peaches.

40 boxes Raisins
10 do Lemon syrup
20 do pepper sauce
5 do bottled mustard
5 do Cayenne pepper
4 do ass'd pickles
4 do Ketchup
6 do French cordials
2 do Brandy Fruits
6 do cherries
60 do Spanish Cigars
40 do Melee do
60 do fancy soap
2 do pint flasks
6 do ass'd tumblers
46 do Decanters
44 do glass jars ass'd
20 reams ruled 'et'r pap.
6 do French do
16 do ruled foolscap
40 do wrapping paper
2 gross paste blacking
10 kegs nails assorted
10 do white lead
6 do Spanish whiting
6 do do brown
10 do lamp black
6 doz jars Prunes a fine article
2 doz preserved straw and rasberries
10 boxes starch
4 casks saleratus
4 bbls sperm oil
100 boxes ass'd window glass
4 do fine cut chewing tobacco
4 do smoking tobacco
4 do Honey Dew do
10 do Kentucky tobac.
20 do codfish
20 do Herring
50 bags shot ass'd
500 lbs lead
10 kegs Dupont powder
40,000 percussion caps
6 boxes chocolate
4 do pipes
10 boxes fric. matches
10 doz painted buckets
12 doz grass bed cords
6 doz hemp do do
10 doz lines

LIQUORS.

Cogniac, Rochelle and American Brandy; Jamaica and N. O. Rum; Holland and American Gin; Common and Rectified Whiskey.

WINES.

Maderia, Champaign, Brown and Pale Sherry, Vidona, Port, Muscat, Claret and Malaga Wines.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

60 Saddles, some of which are very superior. A great variety of Bridles, Martingales, and Girths, which will be sold unusually low.

Also, 60 ounces Sulphate Quinine, warrante pure.

WANTED—Dry Hydes, Deer Skins, and Furs for which the highest price will be paid in cash or goods. Springfield Aug. 21—tf

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IRON—4 tons Juniata iron
50 kegs nails, all sizes
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

FRESH TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh assortment of Teas, viz:—Imperial, gunpowder, Hyson & Black Teas; warranted to be of first rate quality for sale at the new store of

2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

Blooded Stock for sale.

I HAVE a large stock of blooded horses, descending from the same families with John Buscombe, Fanny Wright, Tarlton, Patsey Wallace, Kosciusco, Mary Morris, and othe performers of note, the mares by Old Archy, Sumpter, Big Archy, Goode's Arab, Sea Gull, Tiger, Trumpeter, Leviathan, Bertrand, Sarpedon, Rattler and Eclipse; the colts by Medoc, Gleno [illegible] iogance, Belshazzar, Luzborough, Shark and Monmouth Eclipse, and the mares in foal to Monmouth Eclipse, Zinganee, and Leviathan.

Also, a stock of blooded cattle, descendants of Short horned Durhams imported by Col. Powell, crossed on some of the best bulls imported in the last few years.

All of which I offer for sale without reserve, with liberal credits, or in exchange for property in the State of Illinois. For further information enquire of Mr A. P. Chesly, Springfield, Illinois.

R. PINDELL, Lexington, Ky.

13-2m

The cause of Bilious complaints and mode of cure.

A WELL regulated and proportioned quantity of bile upon the stomach is [illegible] requisite for the promotion of sound health: it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the digestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an over abundance of bile, causes frequent nausea, in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetical, functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard—as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope and even death itself, in consequence of an overbounance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature, but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its efforts are always thereby much aggravated. The process of organic obstructions is often so rapid as scarce ly to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints and if persevered in, strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action, and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

THE LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents if not they pass to the quodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancras, so as to produce a more copious flow of these secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or stined secretions, are completely discharged.

Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasma, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original existing cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so afflicted. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

Moffat's life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the life medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, William B. Moffat, 376 Broadway, New York.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by

May 28, 1841. GEORGE G. GRUBB.

State of Illinois, Macon County—ss.

CIRCUIT COURT, MAY TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

The President Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois.

against

Herain A. Drennon, Martha Drennon and William C. Scott.

NOTICE is hereby given that a suit is pending in the Circuit Court, in and for the county and State aforesaid, on the Chancery side thereof, in which the President Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois is complainant, and Herain A. Drennon, Martha Drennon, and William C. Scott are defendants, and that an alias summons in chancery has been issued returnable to the next term of the said circuit court, to be holden at the court house in the Town of Decatur, on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1842, in favor of the said complainants and against the said defendants, and that affidavit has been filed in the clerks office of said court and that part of the above named defendants viz: Herain A. Drennon and Martha Drennon, are not residents of this State, and that if the said defendants shall fail to appear before our circuit court on the return day of said writ, and answer to the complainants bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters and things therein contained decreed accordingly.

N. W. PEDDECORD, Clk.

J. B. THOMAS, Comp. Sol.

Oct. 29, 1841. 13-4w$5.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.

In Attachment.

Elijah Duncan

against

William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Sangamon Circuit court, dated October 18, 1841, at the suit of Elijah Duncan, against the estate of the said William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood, for the sum of $134 59, directed to the Sheriff of the said county of Sangamon, which said writ has been returned to said Sheriff as levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 11, town 14 north 5 west, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section 6, and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 5, town 14 north, 4 west. Now, unless you, the said William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood, shall be and personally appear before the judge of the said circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday in the month of November next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Elijah Duncan, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

M. EASTHAM, clerk,
per J. H. Matheny, dep.

Shields & Conkling, for pl'ff.

Oct. 19, 1841. 12 4w-$5